FBIS DAILY REPORT

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GDR CSCE ENVOY RULES OUT FURTHER NEGOTIATIONS

LD162018 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1534 GMT 16 Jun 83

[Text] Madrid 16 Jun (ADN) -- In a working session of the Madrid meeting, GDR representative Peter Steglich made a statement on the current situation at the meeting and on the NATO states' proposals for changes to the draft final document put forward by the neutral and nonaligned states. As ADN learned from sources at the conference, the GDR representative said that the course of the meeting over the last few weeks clearly showed that the scope for further negotiation is exhausted. What matters now is a political decision on the future of the Madrid conference.

In the interest of European security and cooperation, the GDR has given its approval to the neutral states' draft final document. The additions demanded by the NATO states proved to be unacceptable even in previous negotiations.

The compromise put forward by the neutral states was the result of long and difficult negotiations. The GDR has made an active and constructive contribution to a successful conclusion in Madrid. This approach is lacking on the part of the NATO states.

Ambassador Steglich made an appeal that the outcome of the negotiations in Madrid should be carefully nurtured. It could turn out to be disastrous if some delegations no longer appreciate the result of joint work.

ZHIVKOV, DELEGATION RETURN FROM HUNGARY VISIT

AU161640 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1630 GMT 16 Jun 83

[Text] Half an hour ago, the Bulgarian party-state delegation led by Comrade Todor Zhivkov returned home from Hungary, where it paid an official friendly visit.

KARAMANEV RECEIVED BY GREEK PRESIDENT KARAMANLIS

AU161532 Sofia BTA in English 1440 GMT 16 Jun 83

[Text] Athens, June 16, (BTA correspondent) -- The Greek president, Mr Konstandinos Karamanlis, today received Mr Georgi Karamanev, deputy-chairman of the Ministerial Council of Bulgaria and minister of home trade and services, who is chairman of the Bulgarian side of the Bulgaro-Greek Government Commission for Economic and Techno-Scientific Cooperation, whose tenth session was held in Athens.

At the meeting the Greek president was informed of the results at the session, which will contribute to the deepening and expansion of the economic cooperation between the two countries. The tenth session of the Bulgaro-Greek Governmental Commission for Economic and Techno-Scientific Cooperation ended here today with the signing of a protocol. Bilateral cooperation was analyzed in the period between the two sessions and some concrete measures were outlined for the deepening and expansion of Bulgaro-Greek relations in the field of trade, industrial joint production, transport, banking, agriculture, power generation and water economy.

FRENCH MINISTER PRESENT FOR COOPERATION SESSION

Meeting With Lukanov

AU161529 Sofia BTA in English 1430 GMT 16 Jun 83

["Bulgaria-France: Contribution to the Expansion of East-West Trade" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, June 16 (BTA) -- Today Mr Andrei Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Ministerial Council, received the minister of trade and tourism of France, Mrs Edith Cresson, who is staying here in connection with the 11th session of the Bulgaro-French Committee for Economic, Industrial and Technological Cooperation.

Satisfaction was expressed with the positive development of bilateral commercial and economic relations over recent years, especially in trade, transport, tourism, industrial, scientific and technological cooperation. The role was emphasized of trade in the constructive development of the overall East-West relations and the contribution Bulgaro-French economic and trade cooperation is making to these relations.

A number of issues of both commercial and economic nature were reviewed as well as specific questions of cooperation. A conviction was emphasized that the joint efforts of the two countries will provide a fresh impetus to the further positive promotion of Bulgaro-French economic and trade relations.

The meeting was attended also by the Bulgarian minister of foreign trade, Mr Khristo Khristov, the Bulgarian co-chairman of the joint Bulgaro-French Committee for Economic, Industrial and Technological Cooperation and by Mr Georgi Evtimov, chairman of the State Tourism Committee.

Protocol Signed

AU162014 Sofia BTA in English 1906 GMT 16 Jun 83

[Text] Sofia, June 16 (BTA) -- A particularly fruitful for the development of Bulgaro-French economic relations this is how the Bulgarian minister of foreign trade, Mr Khristo Khristov, assessed the just finished 11th session of the Bulgaro-French Committee for Economic, Industrial and Technological Cooperation. [sentence as received] Ms Edith Cresson, the minister of trade and tourism of France, also expressed satisfaction with the achieved agreements, stressing the mutual willingness to enlarge the exchange of technology.

The two ministers, who are co-chairmen of the Bulgaro-French committee, signed today a protocol on the work of the session. The document provides for increasing the trade, which in 1982 reached the record 2 milliard French francs. During the session representatives of French and Bulgarian firms signed concrete contracts on 200 million franc worth deliveries.

A general agreement was signed between the French "SAT" company and Bulgarian economic and foreign trade organizations within the framework of the Ministry of Mechanical Engineering and Electronics for the period of five years. The document provides for cooperation in the production of telecommunication equipment, digital transfer systems and optical cameras.

France comes third in Bulgaria's foreign trade exchange with the advanced Western states. The documents signed at the session provide for expanding bilateral cooperation in the sphere of technologies, in training of specialists, in the light industry, the production of consumer goods, the processing of farm products, in biotechnologies, chemistry (especially in the so-called small-tonnage chemistry), metallurgy and farm mechanical engineering. Cooperation will be intensified in the field of tourism--not only an increase of the number of tourists on the two sides, but the participation of French firms in the construction of the material and technological bases in Borovets and Pamporovo. France will participate in the construction and the exploitation of the "Tuzluka" resort (at the southern seaside).

Zhivkov Receives Visitor

AU162016 Sofia BTA in English 1923 GMT 16 Jun 83

[Excerpt] Sofia, June 16 (BTA) -- Today Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council of Bulgaria, received Ms Edith Cresson, minister of foreign trade and tourism of France, who is on visit here in connexion with the 11th session of the joint Bulgaro-French Committee on Economic, Industrial and Technical Cooperation.

Mr Todor Zhivkov was made familiar with the results of the session. He assessed positively the former development of bilateral trade and economic relations and the prospects of their future expansion.

NEED TO 'PROTECT' BORDER WITH POLAND NOTED

AU161039 Prague TRIBUNA No 23 in Czech 8 Jun 83 p 6

[Letter from Milan Wagner from Presov in the "Letters, Views, Polemics, Reactions" column: "Border Protectors"]

[Text] It would be a mistake to assume that the protection of the state border is necessary only to the west of our homeland. In the other sections of the border, too, there is work to do. We must be on guard to protect our state economy but also to fight against all kinds of border violators illegally crossing our borders -- for example, from the Polish People's Republic. Comrades from the border guard units and their helpers in the Spisska Stara Ves section of the border in Stara Lubovna District can confirm this. In this zone there are a number of villages where it is necessary to keep a sharp eye on illegal border crossings. The border guards cooperate outstandingly with local citizens and national committees in the communities of Litmanova, Hranicne, Kremna, and Mnisek nad Popradem.

It is praiseworthy that our citizens and their families are joining the groups of helpers of the border guards. For example, Stefan L., his wife, and Mikulas I., another helper, have apprehended a group of three foreign nationals in a tavern who were planning to attempt an illegal crossing of the state border to the West. Colonel Lieutenant Jaroslav Danis, doctor of law, chief of the Regional Department of the State Border Protection Agency in Kosice, is satisfied with the exemplary approach to the fulfillment of duties. Therefore, at one of the last aktivs, the best helpers of border guards on our northern border were presented with valuable financial and material rewards.

HUSAK CONGRATULATES USSR'S ANDROPOV ON ELECTION

LD161733 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 16 Jun 83

['Text' of congratulatory telegram sent by CSSR President Gusav Husak to Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, on his election as USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman]

[Text] Dear Comrade Andropov,

On behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee, the whole Czechoslovak people, and on my own behalf, we send you warm comradely greetings and sincere congratulations on your election to the post of chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Your election to this high and responsible post was received throughout our country as an expression of the deep trust that the Soviet people cherish toward their Leninist Communist Party and as a proof of the respect and sympathy for you personally as an outstanding party and state functionary. It is a reflection of the supreme recognition of your work to implement the policy of the CPSU, of the all-round blossoming of the USSR, of the happy life of the Soviet people, and your work in consolidating the unity and cohesion of the states of the socialist community and the international bonds of the international communist and workers' movement.

With your party and stateman's activity in the struggle for lasting peace and international relaxation of tension are linked the hopes of the progressive forces of the world that a peaceful future for mankind can be ensured.

Czechoslovak Communists and all our people consider you to be their faithful and true friend. We value the fact that our Communist Parties, states, and nations are linked by fraternal bonds of unbreakable friendship, alliance and all-round cooperation and we appreciate the attention that you devote to developing them.

Accept the assurance that we will continue to exert every effort to further consolidate these bonds in the interests of the nations of Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union.

I wish you, dear Yuriy Vladimirovich, good health and many new successes in your responsible work for making your Soviet homeland blossom, for the good of the Soviet people, and for the victory of socialism and lasting peace in the world, as well as contentment in your personal life.

PROGRAM TREATS CHURCH-STATE RELATIONS

LD160942 Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1655 GMT 15 Jun 83

[Excerpt] In a few days the World Assembly for Peace and Life, Against Nuclear War will convene in Prague. This will be an opportunity for open dialogue for everyone who wants to take part in the struggle for the maintenance of peace. Believers are among those who want to participate in this dialogue, and their representatives will take an active part in the assembly. The participation of church representatives in the peace struggle has (?a long) tradition. Therefore representatives of all our churches are taking an appropriate part in the assembly's preparations. We can read about this in our daily press.

As this is connected with other, wider issues, I have invited the following guests to the studio: Dr Frantisek [name indistinct], worker at the party Central Committee, Comrade Karel Hruza, who has been dealing with church issues for many years; and Vladimir Janku, director of the Secretariat for Church Affairs at the office of the CSSR Government Presidium.

[Unidentified announcer] What are the relations between our socialist state and believers and the churches based on?

[Unidentified speaker] We Communists have never hidden our aim that we want man to find his spiritual liberty, to free himself from various forms of pressure -- whether it is political and social pressure or spiritual pressure. (?A helpful tool for this) is a scientific world outlook which helps man to find certainty, to find attitudes that help him orient himself in world developments, to understand its substance and to find solutions. This was why we have been spreading the scientific world outlook and why we intend to continue spreading it in the future. This is also the character of our state; the character of our state stems from the essence of scientific world outlook. Scientific world outlook determines our whole cultural, social, and political life. The whole spiritual development of our society is based on a scientific world outlook. This is one part of the whole issue. On the other hand we naturally proceed from consistent understanding and guarantees of civic and human rights which in this sense are also reflected in religious freedom, in freedom of religious faith. We understand this question in the sense that relations toward religion are a private matter for each individual citizen from the viewpoint of his relations to the state, and that in these relations the basic principles are reflected that they are part of the democratic rights and liberty of the people. This [word indistinct] basic principle is reflected in the state securing -- not only legally but through practical activity -- the implementation of this freedom of faith.

[Unidentified announcer] How are these relations manifested in practice?

[Unidentified speaker] There are 18 churches and religious societies in Czechoslovakia; 8,230 ecclesiastic buildings, churches and other religious institutions are available for these churches. The Czechoslovak state spends Kcs 212 million annually for the repair of these buildings and this is evidence, I think, of its respect for freedom of religion. It must be said that most of the small churches could not maintain their buildings without these state donations, nor could the Roman Catholic Church repair from its own resources some of its ecclesiastic objects in areas near the borders. Six hundred and ten students of divinity are currently at six theology faculties. The Catholic Church has a faculty in Bratislava and Litomerice. About 4,620 clergymen look after the practice of faith of their fellow citizens in Czechoslovakia. It must be said that they are all paid by the state, and another evidence of freedom of faith is the fact that their salaries -- paid by the state -- were considerably increased last year.

It is being said that there is no freedom of faith in Czechoslovakia, but here are the facts: 87 journals are published by the churches; 1/4 million copies of KATOLICKE NOVINY, a weekly, are published every week, 120 thousand copies in Czech and 130 thousand in Slovak. The churches have a total of 27 bishops: The Orthodox Church has four bishops, the Hussite Church five bishops, the Slovak Evangelical Church three bishops, and so forth. I would like to repeat that all citizens are equal before the law and nobody is rebuked for belonging to a particular church. Since 27 May 1954, no state documents and no statistical data contain a question asking people to specify their religious faith, and anybody may go at any time to those 8,260 [number as heard] churches to satisfy his religious needs.

[Unidentified speaker] Sometimes it seems that this matter has been discussed a great deal lately, but perhaps nobody remembers that immediately after the victory of the working people in February -- that is in March 1948 -- the National Front Central Committee presented in its statement guarantees for civic rights and freedom of faith. The May Constitution in 1948 gave a legal guarantee of this issue at the very beginning of the construction of our society.

[Unidentified announcer] Western propaganda has recently been trying to create the impression that changes are occurring in the relations between our state and the churches and believers, and that this is a conceptual change. What is the situation in reality?

[Unidentified speaker] There has been, naturally, no change in the principles of the socialist state and our society towards the church and believers. For us it goes without saying, believing citizens are a part of our peoples, those peoples who are building this socialist society, and therefore, naturally, the churches, have their lawful position in this society. What has badly worsened is this line of hostile antisocialist and (?antipeace) propaganda. This is really an inseparable part of the sharpening policy of international imperialism, a part of their campaign against socialism, against peace and recently also against the World Assembly in Prague. For example, recently it has been said in Vienna that the Czechoslovak socialist state is in permanent war with the Church. I had the opportunity to speak about this with some leading representatives of the Church, including some Catholic bishops. We agreed that the wish fathered the idea in this case. Yes, our enemies would like there to be such a permanent war, they would like unrest to be incited. The real situation is precisely the opposite of what they say.

The Western media recently published a horrific report about a protest letter that a cardinal of the Catholic Church [not further identified] received, in which thousands of citizens protested against something. I had the opportunity to speak with the cardinal the very day or the next day, and he has received no such letter. If action of this type were organized, how is it possible that the Western media knew about it before the person to whom the letter was addressed? How is it possible? Who actually is the creator of similar slandering attacks?

[Unidentified speaker] In any case, Comrade Janku, this is not something new. Throughout the whole era of building socialism we have met with pressures to violate the unity of our peoples [word indistinct] bring in (?disinformation) [words indistinct]

[Unidentified speaker] Of course this issue of the religious sphere, of believers [words indistinct] creates certain conditions and topics for them. [Words indistinct] these are not only individual facts, they try to make up examples of persecution of our people purely for their faith: that they own a Bible and perform their elementary religious duties. In connection with natural processes such as someone retiring and being replaced by a new person, guaranteed information has appeared claiming that there has been a change of the representatives of the state office for church affairs in the CSSR which was the result of conceptual change in the policy toward the church, [words indistinct] that Comrade Hruza had to leave. It was even said that Comrade Hruza is under house arrest (?for his policy toward the church). It simply suits them to say these things.

[Unidentified speaker] It must be said that every state has its legal system, that each state protects its own existence. We also have our responsibility. We must guard certainties, guard the building of socialist society. This means that in our country we must apply the law in extreme cases where there is no other recourse, because a society cannot otherwise defend itself. But certainly -- and this applies generally -- nobody in Czechoslovakia has been or is punished by law because he believes, is a believer, he owns a Bible, prays, or attends church. [Words indistinct]

[Unidentified speaker] I would like to refer to the words of Comrade Husak at the recent city conference in Prague, where he showed very clearly what is all this about. He said that the West would like us to have problems with the church. The fact is that hardly a day passes without slanders. I would like to state one interesting fact from my experience: I have been working in this area for almost 30 years; in 1964 I conducted talks with the representatives of the Holy See, and I can say that during the time of John XXIII and the time of Paul VI the overall results were quite good. We achieved [word indistinct] both sides, that new Catholic bishops were appointed. An independent Slovak church has been created. Disproportion has been removed, and the diocese borders have been changed to follow the Czechoslovak state borders. It must be said however, that since the inauguration of the new pope the situation has been changing and it is difficult to come to an agreement with the Vatican. We are not changing our conceptions; we wish for an agreement, an equal agreement, to be concluded, an it is unfortunately the Holy See that is changing its conceptions. This is a fact.

[Unidentified announcer] We have spoken about the involvement of the churches and believers in connection with the World Assembly. Could you tell us about the current involvement of the churches in the struggle for peace in our country?

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[Unidentified speaker] We can say that when the first information was published in the preparations for the World Assembly for Peace and Life, Against Nuclear War it evoked a lively reaction from the representatives of basically all churches in Czechoslovakia, especially the Association of Catholic Clergy, Pacem in Terris, in Slovakia and the Christian Peace Conference here. The heads of all the churches have formed a selection of church and religious officials to support the World Assemby for Peace and Life, Against Nuclear War.

MORE WORLD PEACE ASSEMBLY PARTICIPANTS NAMED

AU161036 Prague LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE in Czech 15 Jun 83 p 3

[CTK report: "From All Over the World to Prague"]

[Summary] (CTK) -- The participants of the World Assemby "For Peace and Life, Against Nuclear War" will include Lord Fenner Brockway, who will be representing British members of the World Disarmament Campaign. The participants from the FRG will include L. Knorr, secretary general of the German Peace Union; C. Straesser, representative of the Krefeld Appeal; H. Ruge, representative of the Munich organization Artists for Peace; and others. The American Peace Council will be represented by M. Solomon; and the U.S. organization Artists for Nuclear Disarmament by D. Brown. The French peace movement will be represented by its National Leadership member J. Denis. Dr S. Hido will be representing the Japanese Federation of Persons Affected by the Nuclear Bomb. Other participants will include A. Solorzan Cardenas, Mexican peace fighter and widow of the former Mexican president; E. Nordland, one of the three Norwegian initiators of international peace marches; C. Groenewegen, Rotterdam representative of the Netherlands movement Women Against Nuclear Weapons; and P. Dale, who will be representing the British movement Mothers for Peace.

BERLINGUER ANTI-BLOC STATEMENT DRAWS CRITICISM

AU161032 Prague TRIBUNA No 23 in Czech 8 Jun 83 p 2

['Ku'-signed commentary: "On Which Side of the Barricade?"]

[Excerpts] Everyone who is capable of an at least partially objective analysis of the circumstances surrounding NATO's founding and of its activity must come to the conclusion that NATO was established to bar the way of the revolutionary movement of the working people in Europe, to stabilize the capitalist system in the countries of Western Europe, which was dangerously upset after World War II, and to help concentrate forces and resources against the socialist states.

The character and the goals of NATO are also well known to the leading functionaries of the so-called Eurocommunist parties. Nonetheless, we encounter in their statements positions that have nothing but praise for the existence of this aggressive bloc. This was demonstrated, once again, by E. Berlinguer in an interview for the Turin paper LA STAMPA, which was published on 24 May. Asked what he had in mind when he said that the "Atlantic shield" is to protect the socialist "search" of the PCI [Italian Communist Party], he replied: "I must say that the 'Atlantic shield' does not protect our 'search' but, to put it in simple terms, it contributes to preventing a regime like those in the countries of the Warsaw Pact from being installed in Italy...."

NATO, whose representacives are not making any secret of the fact that it is an instrument of struggle against communism, is thus to become the protector of the construction of the "new socialism" which the PCI leadership champions in its documents -- indeed, a peculiar approach to the creative application of Marxism, an exponent of which E. Berlinguer professes to be.

MATERIALS ON CPCZ CENTRAL COMMITTEE SESSION

Discussion on Jakes Report

LD162009 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1330 GMT 16 Jun 83

[Text] The eighth CPCZ Central Committee session continued in the Spanish Hall of Prague Castle today with a debate on the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium report on speedier application of the results of science and technology. The morning session was chaired by Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee.

Comrade Miroslav Slavik dealt with the application of scientific and technological findings, in particular of biological sciences in agricultural production. He cited examples of the good results achieved by the Sumava state farms, a concern enterprise that, as a result of the scientific application of liquid fertilizers, has achieved a 10-percent increase in agrotechnological effectiveness, protecting subsurface waters at the same time. He described the accelerated construction of the South Bohemian Biological Center of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, where laboratories of related insitutions will start work next year, as important for the development of agriculture.

Mikulas Beno spoke about the results of the annual membership meetings of the party and party conferences. He said that the implementation of the party's economic policy, worked out by the 16th CPCZ Congress, occupied the key position at their deliberations. The resolutions and measures adopted at these meetings and conferences have strengthened the authority of the state plan and led to a more effective and faster switchover of the national economy to a course of intensive development. Mikulas Beno stressed the need to further increase the capacity of primary CPCZ organizations to take action, strengthen the party's influence in key sectors, and pay consistent attention to the ideological and political growth of members and candidate members of the party. The implementation of the tasks arising from the eighth CPCZ Central Committee session will call for great political and organizational effort by the party and will be a test of the precision of all Communists who must stand at the head of the struggle for scientific and technological progress.

Comrade Miroslav Bauer described having a sufficient number of high-performance and reliable technological extracting units, with qualified operators, as being essential for the further development of coal mining in the North Bohemian lignite field. This will not be achieved without close cooperation between miners and engineering enterprises, as well as the relevant scientific and research institutions in designing and developing a new generation of large machine units and technological units so as to ensure that they correspond to the needs of coal mining in the ever more complicated geological conditions.

Comrade Antonin Kapek stressed the responsible role of party bodies and organizations in seeking new methods to link science and production.

He said that it is necessary to encourage economic, incentive-stimulating initiative and to improve managerial and organizational work at the enterprise level, where the basic process of applying scientific findings is taking place. It is essential in all sectors to link creative work with creative thinking, to increase the social prestige of the bearers of scientific and technological progress, and to create conditions for creative work. He also pointed to the need for better organizational links between research, production, and sales, in particular in the economic production units where there is still far too much formalism and redtape.

Comrade Josef Kral dealt with the application of scientific and technological progress in production work places. He mentioned the activity of the combined brigade of socialist labor in the Sigma Hranice enterprise and of operational teams that are ensuring scientific and technological development tasks. He said that it is necessary to promote courage, knowledge, and talent among middle-ranking technological cadres in applying the findings of science and technology. Economic workers, too, must reward the results of creative work in production in a differentiated way.

Comrade Pavol Majerciak focused his attention on experiences from the application of progressive scientific methods in agriculture in the West Slovak region. He cited the example of an integrated work place in Nitra, in which research personnel, university staff, and production workers are combined. He documented the contribution of the comprehensive development of science and new technologies through international cooperation within the CEMA framework in the form of consistent division of activities and the formation of joint collectives for tackling the tasks at hand.

Indra Chairs Afternoon Session

LD162051 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 16 Jun 83

[Excerpts] The eighth session of the CPCZ Central Committee continued today in the Spanish Hall of Prague Castle with a debate on the report of the party Central Committee Presidium on the speedier application of scientific and technological achievements.

The afternoon session of the proceedings of the eighth session of the CPCZ Central Committee was chaired by Alois Indra, member of the party Central Committee Presidium.

Horeni Replaces Svetska

LD161846 Prague CTK in English 1636 GMT 16 Jun 83

[Text] Prague [no date as received] -- The 8th plenary session of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia continued here Thursday with a discussion of the report concerning speedier application of the results of science and technology in practice, in which nineteen members took the floor.

The Central Committee approved Zdenek Horeni, alternate member of the Communist Party Central Committee as member of the Central Committee and editor-in-chief of the party organ RUDE PRAVO, replacing Oldrich Svestka who died on June 9.

Zdenek Horeni was born into a working-class family on February 9, 1930. After studies at a commercial college he was employed as a worker. In 1954 he began to work for RUDE PRAVO and from 1969 was its deputy editor-in-chief.

Between 1957 and 1960 Zdenek Horeni studied at the college of the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee in Moscow.

Zdenek Horeni is also chairman of the Czechoslovak Union of Journalists.

LER BUDGET SPEECH AT FEDERAL ASSEMBLY SESSION

AU151334 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 14 Jun 83 p 2

[From speech by Minister of Finance Leopold Ler; delivered at ninth joint session of Federal Assembly, Prague, 13 June]

[Text] In fiscal and budgetary policy and in elaborating the state budget for 1982, we place extraordinary emphasis on ensuring the growth of effectiveness which would be reflected in an increased creation of financial resources and the strengthening of thriftiness in the production and nonproduction spheres. Taking into account the tasks of economic policy and the general economic situation, we counted on a reduced rate of growth in noninvestment expenditure and a drop in expenditure for investments. We have succeeded in realizing these intentions despite the fact that in the financial development there have been deviations from the planned structure in the creation and utilization of resources. In particular, these deviations manifested themselves in the fact that profits were exceeded, and also in the already mentioned nonfulfilment of revenue from the turnover tax, and in the nonfulfillment of the planned expenditure for investments in the budgetary sphere while, on the other hand, expenditure was exceeded in economic organizations and for other items.

The volume of the revenue for the total state budgets, that is, of the state budgets of the Czechoslovak Federation, of the Czech and the Slovak Socialist Republics and the budgets of the National Committees, last year reached Kcs314.2 billion, which was 2.6 percent more than planned. The total volume of the budgetary expenditure reached Kcs314 billion. All in all, the budget ended with a surplus of Kcs157 million.

The Balance of the Budget

We regard a balanced budget as an important task of fiscal policy. It is one of the prerequisites for achieving balanced fiscal relations, and these we regard as an important part of our endeavors for achieving balanced relations in the entire economy, which is an important element in its effective and proportional development. The 1982 result is certainly positive, but let us not overestimate it, since some extraordinary measures, including price measures, also contributed to it. The planned budgetary revenues in 1982 were exceeded in particular because of the influence of higher payments [odvody] by economic organizations, monetary organizations, and the National Committees' auxiliary resources.

The income of the state budget of the Czechoslovak Federation, which in our budgetary system also fulfils an important coordinating function, was Kcs169.6 billion -- that is, practically the planned volume. Its own expenditure amounted to Kcs53.7 billion, and the subsidies for the state budgets of the republics totaled Kcs115.9 billion, which is also in line with the plan.

The revenues of the National Committees' budgets were Kcs109.2 billion, or Kcs4.4 billion more than planned, and the expenditure totaled Kcs109.1 billion. A part of the excess of the planned volume of the National Committees' budgets is connected with the realization of the Z Campaign [community self-help].

In 1982, the National Committees spent a total of Kcs3.2 billion on it, and the value of the work created by the investment part of the Z Campaign reached almost Kcs4 billion. In this manner we acquired, for example, a total of 1,187 places in day care centers; 16,834 places in kindergartens; 4,010 places in basic schools; 594 km of water supply pipes; 184 km of sewerage; and so forth. This attests to a generally successful fulfillment of the election programs.

Even though we achieved a number of good results last year, we are aware that the decisive yardstick by which we must measure the results achieved is how we are succeeding in transforming our economy to the course of intensive development. And this is where many shortcomings still exist.

The intensity of innovative activity does not correspond to the current high demands of foreign markets or domestic need. All this negatively affects the achieved standard and the dynamism of social labor productivity. What we are interested in above all is the full utilization of our extensive economic potential, in a better valorization [zhodnoceni] of the raw materials and energy which we have at our disposal, in fully utilizing the production capacities which took us many years to build. What we also want is the full and more effective utilization of the high qualifications of our working people, which we regard as the most important factor of our country's economic potential.

We regard as a favorable phenomenon the fairly rapid dynamism of the creation of domestic financial resources, especially of profits, which constitute -- as regards volume -- the most important item of resources. The plan for generating profits was exceeded by Kcs4.7 billion in 1982, and compared with 1981, profits increased by 3.7 percent. The reduction of costs had an 86 percent share in this increment.

Savings in material costs represent the main share in the increased profits. Limiting some material items, the effect of the labor value added and the increased thriftiness had contributed to this. These indisputably positive results attest to the fact that management as well as the creative activity of the working people, in harmony with the common social interest, have concentrated on one of the most important spheres as regards achieving savings of social work.

The government fully appreciates these results and expresses its thanks to all working people and work collectives who deserve them. Savings of raw and other materials and of fuels and energy have become in the current conditions the main resource from which we can cover the growing needs of the national economy and the population. The importance of these savings has also grown because the possibilities of imports of raw materials and fuel-energy sources are limited and because we are buying them at prices that are considerably higher than before. The costs and prices of our domestic raw materials, especially the cost of coal extraction, have also increased considerably.

Emphasis on Effectiveness

If, on the whole, we can assess the development in the sphere of profits and costs as positive, then -- on the other hand -- we must stress that this on its own will not be enough to implement the fundamental line of our economic policy, which is aimed at a greater effectiveness of the entire economy.

The results in the creation of profits and reducing costs do not include the influence of foreign trade. Last year our economy was very unfavorably affected by the worsening of the overall relation between import and export prices.

The drop in the profitability of foreign trade consequently reduces our possibilities of expanding the economy and improving the standard of living. Its causes are in particular connected with the development of prices on the world markets.

However, the standard of our own work, both in production and in trade, plays a considerable role in this. Fashionability, the highest possible technical-economic standards of the products exported, quality and aesthetic appearance, the flexibility of production and trade when it comes to satisfying the needs of customers, service, and so forth -- today these are the factors that are paramount in deciding sales and realized prices.

We must emphasize more than we have done previously the results of foreign trade. This also involves a critical look at our yardsticks of quality and the technical standard of our products compared with the rest of the world. In the interest of more objectively viewing the effectiveness of our foreign trade, we must compare the prices we are realizing, especially as regards exports, with the prices realized by the world's leading exporters. From this comparison we must then draw concrete conclusions. An economic organization can only be regarded as a well functioning one if it is capable of competing in exports with leading exporters as regards technical standards and product quality, and which also realizes good prices on this basis.

The general growth of demand on foreign markets is a trend which is fully asserting itself in foreign trade among the socialist states. This is logical because, like us, the other CEMA countries regard the intensification of economic development as one of the key tasks of economic policy. That creates favorable conditions for the further expansion of cooperation and specialization, for joint solutions of vitally important issues pertaining to ensuring sources of energy and raw materials, as well as the production and exchange of machinery to high technological standards. From this point of view, the all-round expansion of cooperation with the Soviet Union -- which, as our largest trading partner, constitutes more than one-third of our foreign trade -- is of exceptional importance for us.

Last year we expended Kcs17 million on noninvestment outlays for the development of science and technology. This was 3.4 percent more than in 1981. By its volume and the pace of growth, this expenditure can easily be compared with economically advanced countries. We have prepared, and we are beginning to implement, some measures aimed at increasing economic development and at the interest in the growth of the effectiveness of scientific-technical progress. What we are interested in is that new scientific findings be utilized more rapidly, that innovation processes be speeded up, and that the technical standard and the quality of all products improves. The principles of economic calculation, specialization, concentration, international cooperation, and integration apply here just as in production.

The implementation of technical progress and modernization of production depends to a considerable extent on capital construction. Therefore, we cannot afford to invest in those places where even today capital assets are not being adequately utilized. Achieving a turn for the better means that more flexibility in passing on or selling what is not being used, in exchanging what is less efficient for what is more efficient, is now necessary in a number of organizations. It is equally urgent to implement with even more consistency measures arising from the resolutions of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium on the situation in the construction sector and the tasks it cannot postpone in the fulfillment of the Seventh 5-Year Plan, even if we have achieved some positive results.

The value of the purchase price of capital assets in the socialist sector was Kcs2.5 billion last year. The production sphere in particular is relatively well equipped with capital assets. In industry last year there was an average of Kcs335,000 of capital assets per worker, which was almost 10 percent more than for 1980.

The effectiveness of capital assets has been systematically decreasing because of the low number of shifts worked, because of shortcomings in the organization of work and management, and last year also as a consequence of the slowdown in economic development. The effectiveness of capital investment also involves questions connected with the purposeful creation of prerequisites in the sphere of specializing production and producing in larger series, and with our broad involvement in the international division of labor and in CEMA integration.

For a relatively long time, we have not been successful in improving the use of stocks as planned. Last year, too, the planned increment of stocks was exceeded by Kcs8.6 billion. Nevertheless, a number of sectors registered an improved development of stocks and the distribution of the increment of stocks among the individual branches, too, has partially improved. For example, in industry the turnover of stocks increased by 0.4 day last year, which is, admittedly, less than planned but, compared with previous years, shows a certain progress.

Orientation Toward Intensification

On the whole it is possible to sum up: If we want to continue to ensure a high standard of living and consolidate the population's life guarantees, make headway in repaying our debt commitments abroad, and overcome the objective influences of the unfavorable development of world prices while ensuring our national economy's further development, we must, more than ever before, assert the criteria of effectiveness in all branches of the national economy, at every work place. On the one hand, we must more consistently support all positive trends toward greater effectiveness and, on the other, assert thriftiness in all outlays and penalize any wasteful use of resources.

The strategy of economic development intensification places great demands on the standard of management. This concerns both conceptual activity and direct managerial work. In order to increase the effectiveness of managerial work, it is necessary, especially today, to deal with economic problems in a new and creative fashion and with greater responsibility. This applies to the whole management axis.

For 2 years now we have been implementing the Set of Measures for Improving the Planned Management System of the National Economy. We are striving to improve the planning activity at all levels, the work on a long-range outlook is underway, and counter planning is beginning to assert itself on a broader scale. Conditions for reinforcing khozraschet [cost accounting] at the level of economic production units, enterprises, and intra-enterprise departments, as well as for reinforcing the merit principle in remunerating individuals, collectives, and enterprises are being created.

The share of the enterprise sphere in the created financial resources, especially profits, has increased and, as a result, its share in financing needs, especially investments, has also increased. The restructuring of wholesale prices has contributed to making the value relations in the economy more realistic and has made it possible to reduce subsidies of a noninvestment nature from the state budget.

In evaluating the enterprises' 1982 economic performance, no objections were raised against 83 percent of all organizations.

There is also a positive trend in that the number of organizations with a so-called control or special policy [kontrolni nebo zvlastni rezim] continues to decline. These are organizations that failed to fulfill three or more of the eight indicators decisive for evaluating economic performance.

The number of cases is gradually increasing where organizations that have failed to fulfill one of the indicators are trying to attain toleration of this nonfulfillment. All such cases must be assessed with utmost responsibility so as to prevent the infiltration of subjectivism into the process of evaluating economic results.

Program of Economies

Among the spheres to which we paid particular attention in 1982 was the assertion of principles of thrifty use of material resources. This yielded tangible economic results. One of the tasks of the program of economies is to reduce the managerial and administrative staff by almost 70,000 employees in the 1982-85 period. The principle was adopted to fulfill about 25 percent of this task every year. In 1982 we succeeded, basically, in ensuring this. However, in further implementing this task, we will have to pay greater attention to ensuring that staff reduction is coupled with streamlining and simplifying administrative work. In some instances the effort became manifest to transfer employees from categories affected by the reduction to other categories. However, such cases are dealt with severely.

Since 1978 we have been exerting systematic efforts aimed at economizing on the use of official cars. In 1982, the number of official passenger cars was reduced by 8,500 vehicles and the consumption of gasoline in socialist sector organizations declined by more than 33,000 metric tons, which is a 35-percent drop against 1977.

Likewise, for a number of years now we have been imposing limits on expenditures for travel allowances, publicity, and other nonproductive outlays. Last year, compared with 1981, the decline in expenditures for these purposes amounted to Kcs164 million.

We would like the thrifty use of resources to increasingly arise from the active approach of the individual links of management. In assessing effectiveness and a thrifty use of resources, an important role is played by the agencies of financial control and auditing. On the basis of their discoveries of shortcomings, additional payments to the state budget amounting to Kcs547 million have been laid down.

To Look After the Life Guarantees

The important tasks being solved by our economy, as a consequence of complicated conditions, affect the living standards of the population and the possibilities of their further development. The words of Comrade Husak pronounced at the city party conference in Prague fully apply here: "We can distribute only that which we create in the economy. It is only on this basis that we can solve the problems in the social sphere, including some questions concerning the young and the older generations."

Last year, the income of the population, in terms of money, increased 4.1 percent and expenditures 3 percent. Income from wages increased 2.7 percent; average wages increased 2.3 percent and reached Kcs2,738. The fact that the income growth exceeded the growth of expenditures was reflected in the increase of the volume of savings and currency in circulation by Kcs15.6 billion.

The expenditures of the state budget for social services and other activities for the population, which are increasing year after year, play an important role in ensuring the living standards. In 1982, the total volume of outlays of noninvestment nature for these purposes amounted to Kcs42.9 billion, 7.4 percent more than in 1981. This growth was chiefly the result of measures adopted to increase social payments in connection with the adjustments of retail prices for some types of merchandise.

Of this volume of outlays, social security accounts for the greatest share -- Kcs77.9 billion, which is an increase by Kcs6 billion against the previous year. Within the framework of social security payments, Kcs47.3 billion were paid for old-age and other pensions and Kcs17.2 billion as a support to families with children. The total number of pensions being paid out reached 3,875,000 and the average old-age pension Kcs1,262. Sick pay amounted to Kcs6.4 billion and total social security payments from the budgets of national committees to Kcs5.3 billion. Of this, expenditures for services within the framework of institutionalized social care amounted to almost Kcs1.5 billion, expenditures for nursery care [pecovatelska sluzba] to Kcs148 million, and expenditures for old and severely handicapped citizens to Kcs464 million.

The systematic care being devoted to raising the educational standards of the young generation, including the implementation of the system of education and upbringing, is reflected in the growing budgetary outlays for the educational system. Last year, expenditures of noninvestment nature in this field amounted to Kcs24 billion and were thus 4.8 percent higher than in 1981. The major part of this increase is connected with the raised so-called performance indicators, that is, the number of classes in the individual types of schools, the number of students taking their meals in school cafeterias, and so forth. However, the increase also reflects the increased expenditures for school catering in the wake of the price adjustments. That is why, using comparable data, expenditures for education increased only 2 percent.

Expenditures of a noninvestment nature in the health sector increased 5.9 percent against 1981. Here, too, the growth of expenditures is connected with the raised performance indicators. As in the previous years, expenditures for medication and special medical materials grew at a disproportionate rate, by 6.9 percent. They amounted to Kcs5.4 billion, which is almost 25 percent of all expenditures in the health sector.

Some Kcs4.5 billion of noninvestment expenditures were spent on culture last year, that is, 2 percent more than in 1981. The national committees spent, out of their own budgets, almost Kcs900 billion on refurbishing and modernizing historical monuments.

Last year, a total of 101,829 apartments were built, 6,442 more than in 1981. Out of the state budget, Kcs24.3 billion were spent on housing construction and the housing economy, that is, 7.7 percent of the state's total budgetary outlays. As regards the entire sphere of budgetary outlays for the population, one can say that, on the whole, despite complicated economic conditions, they continued to grow, even though at a relatively slower rate than in preceding years. As in the other sectors of the economy, here, too, we must ensure the planned tasks economically and use the means earmarked for these purposes as economically as possible.

FOJTIK EULOGIZES SVESTKA AT 14 JUNE FUNERAL

LD151026 Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1730 GMT 14 Jun 83

[Text] Jan Fojtik, candidate Presidium member and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, delivered a solemn address at today's funeral of Comrade Oldrich Svestka.

[Begin Fojtik recording] Dear Comrade Svestkova, esteemed members of the family of the deceased, comrades:

We are parting from Comrade Svestka, member of the Secretariat of the CPCZ Central Committee, editor in chief of RUDE PRAVO and deputy to the Federal Assembly's Chamber of the People. Our public has received with grief the news of his sudden death. He who has left us was an honest party worker. a good man and a selfless party official devoted above all to the proletarian cause, to socialism, to the revolutionary ideas of Marxism-Leninism. He was a patriot firmly rooted in his homeland, a Czechoslovak internationalist and a faithful friend of the USSR.

The life of Oldrich Svestka followed a remarkably straight line. It was utterly directed by the awareness of responsibility of a disciplined revolutionary who gave all his strength, mind and gifts, his whole warm heart to the services of the CPCZ, to its policy and to the services of the working class. His modesty and adherence to principles stemmed from his awareness of responsibility. He assumed duties for himself from this awareness and he did not moderate his efforts. As an aware Leninist in the mold of Gottwald, a member of the generation that willingly undertook -- with youthful zest and pure trust in future socialism -- all tasks of the stormy postwar era in which the bases of the new society were being established, he observed with concern the clouds that gradually accumulated on the horizon of the political arena in the sixties.

He led RUDE PRAVO uncompromisingly and firmly in the struggle for the advancement of socialism, for strengthening the party's authority, for defense of the values gained by the revolution and through the selfless work of the peoples. Very few people know about his personal letters to the party leadership at that time in which he expressed the anxiety of RUDE PRAVO readers who demanded rectification of the party's work methods, a firmer link between the party and the people and a firmer, more effective struggle against the rising reaction attempting to exploit and stir up workers' dissatisfaction. Oldrich Svestka took an honest and courageous stand in those times. This stance also explains his role in the crisis-ridden year of 1968, when between April and the end of August he was a member of the party Central Committee Presidium.

It is generally known that he was one of the people who resisted the rise of the counter-revolution and actively tried to oppose it. He very naturally became the target of the reactionaries' attacks, but he gained the respect and esteem of real patriots, internationalists, and people devoted to socialism. In that difficult time of trial Oldrich Svestka again proved his loyalty to the party, to the people, to his homeland, to the legacy of the Great October and the victorious February. Because he was a Czechoslovak patriot and internationalist, and expressed that patriotism and internationalism not only through words, he was fully aware of who was our most reliable support and the protector of our freedom, of the real power of the peoples, the guarantee of the victory and advancement of socialism -- because of all this he never swerved in his relations with the USSR.

Admiration and respect for the USSR strengthened his ties with his homeland and increased his faith in its happy future. He always took care that RUDE PRAVO was a vigilant guard of friendship and alliance with the USSR, of this granite base of our statehood.

Tirelessly and with typical tenacity he worked from autumn 1968 to 1970 as editor in chief of TRIBUNA, a weekly that significantly contributed to revealing the counter-revolutionary platform of the rightwing opportunists and to consolidation of the party and society. He devoted all his strength and experience in that difficult time unconditionally to the service of the policy of the party leadership headed by Comrade Husak. From 1970 to 1975 he was a secretary of the party Central Committee. In October 1975 he was again entrusted with the office of editor in chief of RUDE PRAVO.

We turn to you for the last time. We part from you on behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee, Comrade Gustav Husak, general secretary of the party Central Committee and CSSR president, the party Central Committee Presidium and Secretariat, the Federal Assembly and the ideological front. You were their reliable and appreciated fighter. You contributed greatly to their formation in the class- and principle-based Marxist-Leninist spirit. Your work was fruitful and we sincerely thank you for the full harvest that it brought. The attributes of the class that overthrew the power of the exploiters and firmly took up the revolutionary work and the management of its country were reflected in your will, in your honest search, in your characteristic decisiveness and firmness. You grew with this class. You were tempered in its fights. You were pained by its losses and defeats and you did all in your power to contribute to its victories. We are paying you last honors. You will always remain in our memory and hearts as a man of pure character who lived in the conviction of victory of the truth of communism and always acted as an aware communist. We honor your work and your bright memory. [end recording]

On behalf of the staff of RUDE PRAVO and the Czechoslovak Union of Journalists, Zdenek Horeni, deputy editor of RUDE PRAVO and chairman of the Czechoslovak Union of Journalists, delivered a last farewell to the deceased.

[Begin Horeni recording] As his pupils and colleagues, we can say unequivocally and sincerely that our editor in chief led us above all and mainly to honest, loyal, aware, and creative work for the Communist Party and for our working people. He led us to make RUDE PRAVO always a close helper and cofighter, the support of the party Central Committee. In accordance with Leninist principles, to be not only a collective propagandist and agitator but also a collective organizer, he led RUDE PRAVO to contribute effectively to the party's effort to assert its general line in life and in practice. In accordance with the Gottwaldist slogan, "Toward the masses," he led us to make RUDE PRAVO help the party solve problems, fight, wrestle, seek solutions, and deal actively with tasks. [end recording]

To the sound of the Internationale and salvoes of the guard of honor of the People's Militia, the solemn ceremony at the Strasnice crematorium ended. Czechoslovak officials then expressed their sincere and most profound condolences to Nadezda Svestkova, widow of the deceased, and to members of the immediate family.

TEXT OF HONECKER TELEGRAM TO THATCHER

AU161030 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 15 Jun 83 p 1

[Text] Berlin (ND) -- Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, has sent the following telegram of congratulations to Margaret Thatcher, prime minister of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland:

On the occasion of your renewed appointment as prime minister of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, I convey to you my congratulations.

I am certain that further efforts of our two states for developing bilateral relations will have a favorable influence on a trustful cooperation in Europe and are in the interest of peace.

PEACE GROUP MEMBER STRIPPED OF GDR CITIZENSHIP

LD161705 Hamburg DPA in German 1528 GMT 16 Jun 83

[Text] Bonn, 16 Jun (DPA) -- Roland Jahn from Jena, who was forcibly expelled from the GDR on 7 June, today received official notification of the withdrawal of his citizenship. As the 29-year-old later informed DPA, he paid a call on the permanent representation of the GDR in Bonn in order to learn from its chief, Ewald Moldt, of the reasons for his expulsion and to ask for an answer to his protest to GDR State Council Chairman Erich Honecker.

According to Jahn, however, he was not allowed into the mission. He was instead simply told about the withdrawal of his GDR citizenship over the house intercom. Jahn said that this procedure violated GDR laws, according to which citizenship can only be withdrawan at one's own request.

Jahn, who was a member of the Jena peace community, was released early from prison at the end of February 1983. He had been sentenced to 1 year, 10 months' imprisonment for "public disparagement of the state". In prison he declared he was ready to leave the GDR; however, he withdrew this statement after his release from prison.

Jahn, together with Dorothea and Michael Rost, who also belonged to the Jena peace community and are now in the FRG, will, at the invitation of the Green parliamentary group in the Bundestag, take part Friday in a meeting of the parliamentary group planned as a "counter-event" to the Bundestag's celebration on 17 June [Day of German Unity]

SOVIET HELICOPTER CRASHES ON GDR BORDER

LD161542 Hamburg DPA in German 1452 GMT 16 Jun 83

[Text] Eichenberg/Kassel, 16 Jun (DPA) -- A Soviet helicopter crashed on Thursday at the intra-German border near Eichenberg (Werra-Meissner District) on GDR territory and went up in flames. The machine, apparently an MI-24, was presumably occupied by three Soviet soldiers who probably did not survive the crash. The accident took place at about 1330. This was confirmed by the Federal Border Protection Force central command in Kassel in response to questions. The site of the crash is about 200 meters beyond the border.

From past experience, this type of helicopter is armed with missiles as well as machine-guns. Flashes and detonations after the crash indicated that ammunition in the buring wreck exploded. The Border Protection Force command was not able to give more details.

BRIEFS

COOPERATION WITH AFGHAN WRITERS -- Rainer Kerndl, vice president of the GDR Writers' Association, and (Gholam Dastagir Panjsheri) president of the Afghan Writers' Association, signed an agreement in Berlin on friendly cooperation between the GDR Writers' Association and the Association of Writers and Poets of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. For the first time the exchange of study delegations, of information about literary developments, and of experiences in being regulated by an agreement between the associations of the two countries. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 9 Jun 83 p 2 AU]

CUBAN COMPUTER EXPERT -- On Wednesday in Berlin Dr Gerhard Weiss, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, received Daniel Legra Lopez, member of the Council of Ministers and president of the National Institute for Automation Systems and Computer Technology of the Republic of Cuba, for friendly talks. On the same day Felix Meier, minister of electrical engineering and electronics, and the Cuban guest deliberated on the further development of bilateral relations in the field of computer technology. During his visit to the GDR, Daniel Legra visited enterprises of the Robotron VEB Combine. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 9 Jun 83 p 2 AU]

DELEGATION TO DAMASCUS -- A delegation of the central executive of the Society for Sports and Technology [GST] under the leadership of its Chairman Vice Admiral Guenter Kutzschebauch arrived on Wednesday in Damascus for a visit of several days to Syria. The delegation is honoring an invitation from the chief of the Syrian People's Army, (Mohammed Ibrahim Ali), who cordially welcomed it at the Damascus airport. The delegation will conduct talks with the army leadership about further deepening cooperation and will study military training facilities. Good relations between the GST and the Syrian People's Army have existed for many years. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 9 Jun 83 p 2 AU]

COMPUTERS FOR USSR -- The 300th electronic data processing plant delivered by the GDR to the Soviet Union was handed over to the Baltic Maritime Shipping Agency in Leningrad. With the new computer it is possible, for example, to obtain at any moment a comprehensive overview of the positions, cargo, and nearest destination of all the agency's 180 vessels. [Text] [East Berlin BERLINER ZEITUNG in German 8 Jun 83 p 2 AU]

HARVESTING OF GRASSLAND -- So far the cooperative peasants have harvested the grass from 47.1 percent of the 607,247 hectares of meadows and grassland. About 34.3 percent of the grass has already been brought in. At present the work in the sugar beet fields is of great importance in agriculture. [Summary] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 6 Jun 83 p 1 AU]

MAROTHY-LED DELEGATION RETURNS FROM CSCE

LD162050 Budapest MTI in English 2021 GMT 16 Jun 83

[Text] Budapest, June 16 (MTI) -- Led by Laszlo Marothy, member of the HSWP Political Committee and first secretary of the Budapest party committee, a delegation of the Budapest party committee returned from a four day visit to Prague Thursday. The delegation was invited by the Prague committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party. Antonin Kapek, member of the Presidium of the CCP Central Committee and leading secretary of the Prague party committe·, met the leader of the Hungarian delegation.

CARDINAL LEKAI, BISHOP SZAKOS LEAVE FOR WARSAW

LD161839 Budapest MTI in English 1718 GMT 16 Jun 83

[Text] Budapest, June 16 (MTI) -- Cardinal Dr Laszlo Lekai, archbishop of Esztergom left for Warsaw Thursday accompanied by Bishop Gyula Szakos to attend ceremonies to be held in connection with the visit of Pope John Paul II to Poland, on behalf of the Hungarian Episcopacy.

PEOPLE'S ARMY TACTICAL EXERCISE 'SUCCESSFUL'

LD161127 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 16 Jun 83

[Text] In Hungary the tactical exercise of the specially designated staffs and troops of the People's Army held with the reserves has ended. The exercise was successful. The recalled reservists have already been demobilized.

BRIEFS

MINISTRY REORGANIZATION -- Beginning 1 July the structure of the new Ministry of Transport will be simpler and the number of ministry employees will decline by more than 460. This was announced by representatives of the department at a press conference today. According to the resolution of the government, beginning in July the Hungarian Post Office will be independent. The Ministry of Transport and Post will continue to function as the Ministry of Transport. A significant part of future work will come under the competence of councils. Through this reorganization, it will be possible to reduce the department's budget by some 45 million forints. [Text] [Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 16 Jun 83 LD]

POPE JOHN PAUL ARRIVES ON OFFICIAL VISIT 16 JUNE

Report on Arrival Ceremony

LD161833 [Editorial Report] Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish at 1455 GMT on 16 June 1983 begins a live relay from Warsaw's Okecie Airport of Pope John Paul II's arrival. An unidentified reporter describes the scene at the airport where both the Polish and Vatican national flags are flying. State Council President Jablonski and Cardinal Glemp are reported as being present to greet the Pope. "Large numbers" of the Warsaw public are at the airport also, although the reporter gives no figures.

AT 1504 GMT the reporter continues, saying that the plane carrying the pope has landed. As soon as the plane stops at the reception area, Cardinal Glemp enters the plane to welcome the pope.

At 1514 GMT, the pope descends the stairs from the plane where Jablonski shakes his hand and children present the pope with flowers. The pope inspects the honor guard with Jablonski and Glemp and then approaches the state and party officials waiting on the tarmac. The reporter notes: "Now Pope John Paul II approaches the members of state authorities awaiting him on the tarmac of the airport. He greets Sejm Marshal Stanislaw Gucwa, Jozef Czyrek, Deputy Premier Zenon Komender, Deputy Premier Edward Kowalczyk, Roman Malinowski, and Janusz Obodowski. He greets Jan Dobraczynski, chairman of the National Council of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth. The latter kneels down and kisses the papal ring. He greets Sejm Deputy Marshal Jerzy Ozdowski, a group of deputies, and Catholic activists. All kneel down and kiss the papal ring.

"The pope greets the representatives of the authorities of the capital, with General Mieczyslaw Debicki, mayor of Warsaw. By his side is Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the State Council." "The Pope now greets the generals. The head of diplomatic protocol introduces all the VIP's to the pope. Now the pope greets members of the Episcopate: Cardinal Franciszek Macharski, Krakow metropolitan; Archbishop Bronislaw Dabrowski; and bishops who have arrived here from all the dioceses the pope is to visit during his current trip in his homeland."

At 1530 GMT the reporter declares that the pope is greeting the members of the diplomatic corps present at the airport. He then comments about the other foreign trips the pope has made.

At 1537 GMT Jablonski makes a welcoming speech, followed by Cardinal Glemp at 1543 GMT, and the pope at 1548 GMT. At 1556 GMT the reporter mentions that the pope is meeting some journalists and some of the Warsaw inhabitants present, entering his special car at 1600 GMT.

Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish ends its live relay at 1605 GMT.

Jablonski's Welcoming Address

LD161714 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1537 GMT 16 Jun 83

[Welcoming address by Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State, on the arrival of Pope John Paul II at Okecie Airport in Warsaw -- live]

[Text] Your Holiness: On behalf of the state authorities of the PPR, I have the honor of greeting once again the head of the Church which for 1,000 years has been

linked with the history of our nation. I am convinced that the thoughts of millions of our compatriots are at this moment linked with us at Warsaw Airport, and that they will accompany Your Holiness in the course of the whole of his visit to the homeland. In greeting your person, Your Holiness, we do not just greet the head of the Catholic Church and Vatican State; we also greet with an open heart a champion of peace, a continuator of the work of John XXIII and Paul VI who are remembered with respect by all people of good will.

On more than one occasion the voice of the pope has echoed through the world in defense of the most valuable of the temporal values of man which is threatened today by enormous dangers. We Poles have a particular right to speak of this -- a right, and a duty. Out of commitment to this duty, from its very inception, People's Poland has been an active spokesman for peace, detente, and international cooperation, cooperating in this spirit with its allies and friends, with the forces of peace on all continents. Irrespective of their world-view, citizens for whom their own homeland is dear have received with the greatest of good will and esteem Your Holiness' New Year message which was steeped in a spirit of profound humanism.

Wishing peace to all the states and nations, like Your Holiness, we also desire it for ourselves. Not just in external relations but within our country, too, for the whole of society. We believe Your Holiness' visit will contribute to the achievement of this goal. First and foremost it has the character of a pilgrimage. Thus it is of particular and important religious content for Catholics. But the very fact that it is taking place at this particular moment lends it a broader significance. On the one hand, it is proof of the considerable advance in the normalization of life in the country, and this permits us to receive the distinguished guest in dignity. On the other hand, it will provide an opportunity for concentrating one's thoughts and feelings on the issues that are most important for the nation and around which accord and cooperation are possible and necessary. This is an issue of supreme importance. Although we have already done a good deal to ensure peace, internal order, and concerted cooperation in overcoming the multifaceted crisis in our country, a lot still remains to be done.

As in any nation, in ours, too, there is no lack of different stances and opinions. There are conflicts of interest among individual social strata and groups. But there are superior issues, a hundred times more important than all existing differences and the differences that may occur. The first of these superior issues is concern for our own independent, sovereign state, which is implementing ever more effectively the ideals of social justice. It is concern for the integrity of its territory, for the security of its frontiers. Striving to provide for its internal strength we are improving our legal system, consolidating democratic institutions on a national and local scale, reforming our economy, and correcting mistakes.

We will not abandon the path of reform and striving to make our socialist state organism strong and viable. We are convinced that the prosperous future of Poland, the development of its ancient and continually enriched culture, its role and importance in the international arena depends solely on ourselves, on patriotically-thinking citizens.

We will not ensure this without caring for the material existence and moral health of the community, of every Polish family. We know how close these issues are to the heart of Your Holiness. We also know how great the possibilities for cooperation between the state and the church are in solving these patriotic tasks.

I believe that the second papal pilgrimage to Poland will contribute to making wider use of these possibilities. I think that there should also be no divergencies in assessing the principles by which we are guided.

The point of departure for our action must be current social needs, taking fully into consideration the best elements of our tradition and national culture. It is on this platform that all patriotic forces of the nation can and should meet. Testimony of its emotional bonds with the roots of our present age can be found in the special care for our historical monuments, generating universal selflessness, and in the cultivation of anniversaries of great events in the past epochs. Thus the heritage of the achievements of our ancestors, care for resolving current problems and thoughts about the nations's future, are intertwined.

Your Holiness, I am convinced that this second visit to your native soil, though demanding much toil, will be full of joy. Joy over seeing familiar towns and villages, and, above all, over meetings with compatriots who wish Your Holiness good health and strenght in continuing the noble pastoral mission. Let this new meeting of Your Holiness with the homeland yield the greatest possible benefits to the cause of peace, accord, and cooperation between Poles and all nations of the world.

Glemp's Address

LD161727 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1543 GMT 16 Jun 83

[Welcoming address by Polish Primate Jozef Glemp on the arrival of Pope John Paul II at Okecie Airport in Warsaw -- live]

[Text] Beloved Holy Father, we salute you on Polish soil in love and peace, because love and God's peace at this moment fill the hearts of your countrymen who are welcoming you throughout the country, along with the ringing of church bells. Ardent love springs forth from our hearts, and when love is reflected in eyes full of sincerity it often seems to be cooled by tears of emotion. Blessed be your steps and your words, and may the days of your stay in Poland be filled by the prayers of our Church, united with your prayer.

You have come at last, following the summons of Mary of Jasna Gora. Her jubilee is the most important motive for your pilgrimage. I offer Your Holiness greetings on behalf of the Polish Episcopate, together with the cardinal of Krakow, and on behalf of those over whom Polish bishops perform their spiritual service.

Thus dedicated to the service which has been entrusted to us by charity, we do not lose heart -- to repeat the words of St. Paul. Moreover, we are of the opinion that the second visit of the holy father amounts to a victory of the faith and of the trust of the whole nation. This strong faith derives from the intercession of Saint Maksymilian Marja Kolbe, the experience of the six centuries of the presence of Mary among us at Jasna Gora, and the grace of the jubilee of our redemption. Religious faith is followed by trust in man, because it is unlikely that society permeated so deeply by Christianity should not shape foundations for mutual trust between people.

When it was necessary last year to postpone Your Holiness' pilgrimage until this year many voices were heard expressing doubts and saying that a second papal visit appeared unlikely. Yet the Polish Episcopate, supported by its religious intuition with regard to its faithful, did not stop, even for a moment, preparing for this visit, knowing that the godly visit to his own country by the bishop of Rome who has been entrusted by Christ with directing the Church, was necessary for the Church in Poland and for the nation living both within the frontiers of this state and beyond them. This was realized by all Poles who sought the good of the country as a whole in its current circumstances.

Holy Father, we salute you in the name of our Lord Jesus Christ and His Virgin Mother on this sacred and beloved soil, in the land of 1,000 years of Christianity, the citizens of which keep in step with other European countries in the field of culture and will not allow others to surpass them in hopeful faith and dedicated love. The faithful people of this land await your word and your blessing.

Pope's Arrival Statement

LD161821 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1548 GMT 16 Jun 83

[Address by Pope John Paul II on arrival at Okecie Airport in Warsaw -- live]

[Text] I cordially thank Mr Professor, the chairman of the Council of State, for his greeting on behalf of the state authorities of the PPR. I cordially thank the cardinal primate for what he said on behalf of the Episcopate and the entire Church in Poland.

In his letter of invitation, the chairman was kind enough to touch upon the farewell in Krakow in June1979, when my previous visit to the fatherland ended. He was also kind enough to mention what Cardinal Stefan Wyszynski said. At that time, the late cardinal primate invited me to visit Poland again in connection with the 600th anniversary of the presence of the Mother of God as she is revealed in her Jasna Gora image.

Personally, I have always been of the opinion that a visit to the fatherland in these historic circumstances has not only been an inner need within my heart but my special duty as bishop of Rome. I think I should be together with my fellow coutrymen in this lofty and, at the same time, difficult period in the history of our homeland. Thus I am here and with these first words I express my thanks for the invitation, both to the state authorities and to the Episcopate who have made my presence here possible. I have come to my homeland. My first word, uttered in silence and kneeling, was a kiss implanted on the soil of my native land.

Following the example of Paul VI, I do this at the beginning of each pastoral visit, through respect for the Creator himself and for the sons and daughters of the land where I arrive. A kiss implanted on the soil of Poland has, however, special meaning for me. It is, as it were, a kiss implanted upon the hands of a mother, since the homeland is our temporal mother. Poland is a special mother. Its destiny has not been easy, especially throughout the past few centuries. It is a mother that has suffered a great deal and all the time has to suffer anew. That is why it has a right to be loved with a special love.

I shall be staying at Jasna Gora. One goes on a pilgrimage to Jasna Gora and so will all these days spent in my native land be a pilgrimage. In connection with the jubilee, millions of people in Poland are making a pilgrimage to Jasna Gora. I want to be one of them. I want, together with them, to pray, to bring the word of God and the Eucharist; to consider, together with them, the great affairs of God, human affairs, and Polish affairs.

I ask that those who suffer be particularly close to me. I ask this in the name of the words of Christ: I was sick and you visited me; I was in prison and you came to me. I mayself cannot visit all the sick and all those in prison, all those who are suffering. But I ask them to be close to me in spirit; to help me, just as they always do. I get many letters which bear witness to this, particularly in recent times.

The route of my Jasna Gora pilgrimage proceeds according to a set program. This program is a broad one, yet in spite of that is less comprehensive than the number of invitations. Therefore, before I arrive where the program takes me, I want to say at once that I have come to the whole of my homeland, to all Poles, from north to south and from east to west. I ask, therefore, that you accept my presence also in those places outside the route of my pilgrimage, where I am unable to visit this time. To all those who want to pray together with me, to go on pilgrimage in spirit and in heart, my heartfelt gratitude.

I compared kissing the soil of the homeland to kissing a mother's hands. May it also be a kiss of peace for everyone, a kiss of peace for all those who in any way want to find themselves in that great community of pilgrimage of the Polish pope. Pax vobiscum. Peace be to you, Poland, my homeland, peace be unto you.

Mass at Warsaw Cathedral

LD161928 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 16 Jun 83

[Text] As we have already reported, Pope John Paul II has arrived in our country for a 1-week visit at the invitation of the state authorities of the PPR and of the Polish episcopate. Once he had been welcomed at the airport the pope made his way to the Old Town, where a mass began in the Warsaw Cathedral for the soul of Cardinal Stefan Wyszynski, in which the pope took part. During the mass Cardinal Jozef Glemp recalled that Cardinal Wyszynski, who lies in the crypt of the cathedral, raised this church from the ruins of the destruction of war. The cathedral, he said retains the traces of the past, with its kings and presidents, as well as of modern history.

The homily delivered by John Paul II was religious in nature.

Pope Delivers Homily

LD162241 Warsaw PAP in English 2040 GMT 16 Jun 83

[Text] Warsaw 16 June -- In his homily delivered at the St. John's Cathedral the pope said, among other things:

On 25 March 1983, there began the year of the redemption, as an extraordinary jubilee in the church. In this way we [word indistinct] highlight -- as in the year 1933 -- a special anniversary of the redemption: then it was the nineteen hundredth anniversary and now it is the nineteen hundred and fiftieth. The Church is celebrating this extraordinary jubilee of the year of the redemption both in Rome and throughout the world at the same time. I wish, therefore, through my present pilgrimage, to celebrate the holy year of redemption together with my compatriots, together with the Church in Poland. All the liturgical functions performed by me in the context of this pilgrimage offer those taking part an opportunity to receive the supernatural gifts of the jubilee: forgiveness of sins and the remission of temporal punishment, naturally on the usual prescribed conditions.

Today's gospel bears witness to that "going away". We hear Jesus cry out in a loud voice. "My God, my God, why hast thou forsaken me" (Mark 15:34), expressing the unfathomable depth of his salvific suffering.

We are witnesses of how He "breathed His last" (cf. ibid., 37) on the cross. We hear finally, after the Sabbath, what the women who came to the tomb heard: "You seek Jesus of Nazareth, who was crucified. He is risen, He is not here, see the place where they laid Him" (ibid., 16:6) Through the words of the Gospel we are in close contact with the very centre of the events through which the redemption of the world was accomplished. These events have passed into history, we are separated from them by nineteen hundred and fifty years. But the redemption of the world continues inexhaustibly and is always available anew to each person, to every man and woman.

Together with all my compatriots, I stand beneath the cross of Christ, to celebrate on Polish soil the extraordinary jubilee of the Year of the Redemption. I stand here and I know that, as once on Calvary, at the foot of this cross, there stands the Mother of Christ.

The first stage of my pilgrimage to Jasna Cora, on the occasion of the six hundredth anniversary of the image of the Mother of Christ, leads to the Cathedral of Warsaw, to the tomb of the great primate of the millennium, Cardinal Stefan Wyszynski. I was not able to come to Warsaw for his funeral, on 31 May 1981, because of the attempt on my life on 13 May, that resulted in some months in hospital.

Today, however, as I have been enabled to come to my homeland, I direct my first steps to his tomb. And I come to the altar of the Cathedral of Saint John to celebrate my first mass on Polish soil for him. I celebrate it for the soul of the late Cardinal Stefan, but I celebrate this holy sacrifice with a deep sense of thanksgiving. I give thanks to divine providence that in the difficult period of our history, after the Second World War, in the transition from the first to the second millennium, we were given this primate, this man of God, this man so in love with the Mother of God of Jasna Gora, this intrepid servant of the Church and of the homeland.

Today, together with you, dear brothers and sisters, together with his successor in the Primatial See, with the bishops, the priests, the entire people of God of the capital and of Poland, I wish to give thanks for this providential service, rendered for many years by Cardinal Stefan Wyszynski, primate of Poland. He served humanity and the nation. He served the Church and the world, serving Christ through Mary.

Let us give thanks to the most blessed Trinity for this evangelical and paschal heritage of Cardinal Stefan Wyszynski who ever stood beneath the cross of Christ together with Mary. In giving thanks to the most blessed Trinity for the great service of the primate of the millennium, let us beg the King of Ages that nothing may destroy this deep foundation that it was given to him to establish in the soul of the people of God throughout the land of Poland.

Vatican Carries Pope's Homily

LD161920 Vatican City in Polish to Poland 1748 GMT 16 Jun 83

[Homily delivered by Pope John Paul II during mass in St John's Cathedral in Warsaw -- live]

[Excerpts] Together with all my compatriots and in particular with those who perceive best the bitter taste of deception, humiliation, who suffer from deprivation of freedom [applause], of human dignity trampled upon, I stand at the cross of Christ. I stand at the cross of Christ to be able to celebrate on Polish land the extraordinary jubilee of the Year of Redemption. I stand (? and I believe) that the Mother of God stands, too, at this cross as she did on Mount Calvary.

We give thanks today for the heritage of Cardinal Stefan Wyszynski, for his evangelical and [word indistinct] heritage, for he who stood under Christ's cross with Mary. [Words indistinct] He felt toward Mary as John the Apostle did, as an adopted son, as a slave of love, of love of the Mother of God. He found his spiritual freedom in this absolute devotion. He was, therefore, a free man and he [words indistinct].

He was an untiring champion of the dignity of every man and of the good name of Poland among the nations of Europe and the world. One could apply to him the words of the poet Slowacki: I go down on my knees now with humility in order to raise a strong worker through God. [applause] When I get up my voice will be the voice of the master. My cry will be the cry of the entire homeland. God's providence spared him the painful events which are associated with the date of 13 December 1981. [applause]

This is rather too late because the sermon is coming to an end but beginning tomorrow I will have to imitate the late primate, who used to always say at the beginning of the sermon that you should not disturb him. [laughter and applause]

He passed on to the Father during the Feast of the Ascension of Our Lord and his funeral took place on the Feast of the Visitation of Our Lady, as if the Lady of Jasna Gora wanted to imprint the last heavy seal on the life of this primate who, together with Poland's Episcopate, invited her to carry out the visitation of all dioceses and parishes in our fatherland.

Thanking the Holy Trinity for the great ministrations of the primate of the millenium, we implore the King of Centuries that nothing should perish from this deep foundation which it has been possible to implant in the soul of the people of God throughout the Polish lands. Praised be Jesus Christ! [applause]

Press Center News Conference

LD161800 Warsaw PAP in English 1631 GMT 16 Jun 83

[Text] Warsaw 16 June -- Special press center [as received] to serve the visit of Pope John Paul II to Poland said today at a press conference that until June 15 it has accredited the total of 1459 newsmen, including 609 from Poland (350 representatives of the Roman-Catholic and 259 of lay press), 305 from the U.S.A., 76 from France, 74 from Great Britain, 65 from Italy, 61 from FRG and 60 from the Vatican.

Deputy director of the press department in the Polish Foreign Affairs Ministry, Wladyslaw Klaczynski said Polish authorities refused visas to about 50 foreign correspondents. Main reasons, were Poland's important state interests, extrajournalistic activities of those involved and an ill-natured, unobjective and untrue way of presenting the Polish situation, also with respect to the state-church relations, Klaczynski said.

In most cases visas were refused to persons and not a given paper, so that there was still a possibility for the latter to apply for [words indistinct] correspondent, Klaczynski stressed. Thus all agencies and editors involved were given a chance to have their own coverage of the visit. No representative of religious press has been refused the visa, Klaczynski added.

Father Orszulik, co-director of the Papal Visit Press Centre, said the pope's present pilgrimage to Poland is covered by more newsmen than was his first visit to his homeland back in 1979. The interest in the visit stems among others from the specific situation which Poland has been going through, he declared.

The visit is religious and priestly as well as social in nature. It is also said to have a political character indicated by the planned meeting in the Belvedere with representatives of Poland's authorities.

"I hope that all aspects of this pilgrimage will find adequate reflection and be adequately commented in mass media," Father Orszulik said.

Pointing to the fact that the pope is not only a head of state but also head of the Roman Catholic Church, Father Orszulik opined that the political aspect itself of the visit should not be given undue prominence.

Answering a question on whether the pope's going to view the premises of the former Warsaw ghetto Father Orszulik replied:

"There is no such item on the itinerary of the visit, which does not however mean that the itinerary cannot be changed following arrangements made by both sides. I do not rule out anything, and I do not intend to say anything in advance. It cannot be ruled out that some points may be added to the itinerary as a result of arrangements made the Church authorities together with the state authorities as well as other services."

"The time to greet the Holy Father is approaching, and it seems that as far as organizational matters are concerned, we have done all that was needed at all levels," Father Orszulik stressed.

Attempt To Disrupt Peace

LD162140 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 2114 GMT 16 Jun 83

[Text] Late evening, after the celebrations connected with the first day of the pope's stay in Poland, a small group attempted to disrupt peace and the solemn climate in the center of Warsaw, thus clearly attempting to provoke an intervention by the forces of order. Thanks to the attitude and restraint of the forces of order and thanks to the fact that the residents of Warsaw did not join the provocateurs, these attempts have failed.

One must, therefore, take into consideration the fact that there are people who would like to disrupt the dignified and solemn character of the visit of John Paul II to our country.

URBAN ON FRENCH STANCE, WALESA'S 'SECURITY'

LD161800 Warsaw PAP in English 1624 GMT 16 Jun 83

[Text] Polish Government Press Spokesman Minister Jerzy Urban took part in an ad hoc news conference at Warsaw's Press Centre for the Papal Visit today, beginning the meeting with a statement for French journalists.

Minister Urban said that "the Polish Government is extremely astonished and concerned over the latest parliamentary statement by Minister Cheysson who, while speaking about the [word indistinct] South Africa attack on the Mozambican capital -- when there was [words indistinct] with the subject -- passed on to the Polish affairs, making a remark about totalitarian regime in Poland thus making another unfriendly act against the Polish state and Government.

"To our surprise, France -- which has had traditionally very friendly relations with Poland -- has meddled once more in our internal affairs through the mouths of its government representative in an unsubstantive and very aggressive way. We view this as the exploitation of the so-called Polish issue for diverting the opinion from the difficulties which the French Government has in its own country. We are astonished that France supports so much aggressively the Reagan policy towards Poland. At this moment France, which is still shocking to us, is the most aggressive country of Western Europe as concerns relations with Poland."

France's hostility toward Poland is almost at a par (?with) that of the United States, but France's hostility is more astonishing both because of the left-wing character of its government, because of the historical Polish-French ties and, also, because so far, even at times when Poland's relations with the United States were at a low ebb, Polish-French relations fared much better.

Minister Urban recalled that France's foreign policy was often criticized by world opinion whereas, Urban stressed, our authorities showed great restraint in expressing opinion of the Frecnh policy, maintaining this restraint precisely in the name of good relations with that country.

The present course of the French policy toward Poland, Urban added, does not augur well for the future Polish-French relations and is the subject of great astonishment of the Polish Government.

Next Minister Urban gave some supplementary information concerning the pope's visit. He said, among other things, that the delegation to welcome the pope at the airport will be headed by the President of the Council of State Professor Henryk Jablonski.

On the question of larger circulation of the Catholic press during the pope's visit, Minister Urban said that editors had a free hand as regards circulation, the only limit being the annual quota of newsprint available for the individual papers. The press spokesman announced that two new Catholic periodicals, in Wroclaw and Olsztyn, will come out shortly and said that 35 Catholic intelligentia clubs were active at present.

Replying to a question concerning Lech Walesa, Minister Urban stated that because of signals indicating the possibility of provocation that could endanger its security, he has been accord personal protection. This protection in no way hampers his movement but the body guard accompanies him wherever he goes, said the government press spokesman.

PRON RESOLUTION DEFINES MOVEMENT'S TASKS

AU151618 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 13 Jun 83 p 4

[Resolution adopted by the National Council of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth (PRON) defining current tasks]

[Text] The First PRON Congress defined the broad platforms of activities designed for all our movement's basic bodies and councils. The congress documents and resolutions are a programmatic and organizational handbook which applies to all the regional councils, bodies, and members of PRON.

The PRON National Council believes that all the tasks the congress has undertaken to perform will be reflected in the practical activities of all the movement's bodies and that its results will be of service to the ideas of national accord and renewal.

We want to support these activities and to inspire new ones by promoting our own planned initiatives, as well as exchanging and disseminating our best experiences.

The PRON National Council recognizes its most important tasks for the immediate future to be:

I. The Dissemination of the Contents of the Congress Documents and Resolutions, as Well as the Abolition of the Temporary Nature of the Movement's Regional Councils

While working on statutory principles during congresses and voivodship municipal and rural parish conferences, it is necessary to create permanent structures within the movement and, in particular cases, to take over their members.

At the moment the activities of all PRON bodies and councils should illustrate the congress' praiseworthy decisions. These decisions should be widely spread among the movement's members, as well as in society. Local programs and new initiatives must be formulated in conjunction with this. It is also important that debating clubs, citizens' discussion forums and other structures that would facilitate direct contract between PRON activists and the public be formed and that they promote a few exchange of views.

The National Council envisages the need for close cooperation between the bodies and councils of PRON and the statutory bodies of social organizations and associations which have applied to join the movement and regional associations and education centers. Tackling the movement's problems in all its socioeducational activities can aid the dissemination of the contents of the congress documents. Summer camps for children and young people and recreation centers for adults provide the opportunity for presenting these planned goals in the widest possible way.

The PRON National Council appeals to journalistic circles to continue working on publications which depict the idea behind the movement and the achievements of the congress. We believe that by revealing the activities of the bodies and councils of PRON to the public, the reasons behind the difficulties experienced by the movement and its failures, and by giving examples of the attitudes held by some of the citizens who work for it, we are doing a service to society. The National Council obliges the Executive Committee and its Presidium to organize a series of seminar-meetings with publishers and the Main Administration of the PPR's SD. The National Council and its voivodship councils should also produce more publications which are, above all, of a methodical and consultative nature so that they facilitate a clear interpretation of PRON's programmatic goals and tasks.

II. Strengthening and Broadening PRON's Social Base

The movement's development should be a result of the social activities organized by PRON bodies and councils, and these activities should help solve local needs.

An important task is:

-- to recruit more workers and peasants to support the idea of PRON and its program, as well as academics, artists, and members of social organizations, especially artistic and regional associations;

-- to introduce surveys, analyses, and research programs which would indicate the needs, conditions, and experiences PRON has had so far, mainly at plants, but also in rural communities, and among intellectuals, as well as to improve the activity programs that the movement has devised for its communities and define them more accurately;

-- to facilitate the cooperation of PRON bodies and councils with their national councils, their commissions, and workers' self-management bodies in order to solve local problems and satisfy social and economic needs;

-- to inspire deputies and councillors to meet the people who elected them, to collect and present remarks and suggestions for the draft plan of the law on social consultation, to support the implementation of the 3-year socioeconomic programs, and give their opinions on the spatial management plans of voivodships, towns, rural parishes, and so forth;

-- to take an active part in improving forms of government and the functioning of regional administrations, as well as in making society feel responsible for public affairs;

-- to undertake various activities while reviewing the "bureaucracy versus the citizens" issue with the help and participation of the public;

-- to inspire people to emerge from the crisis and support any activities which lead to rationalization and observance of the principles aimed at savings and good management by taking advantage of local traditions (such as social work, competitions, and so on);

-- to strengthen the idea of national accord and international cooperation, education for peace, and the awareness of the nuclear threat.

It is necessary to set up Committees for the Defense of Peace in the whole country on the initiative of PRON bodies and councils.

The PRON National Council obliges the Executive Committee and its Presidium to coordinate the measures it undertakes in aiding its bodies and councils to perform the aforementioned talks.

III. The Implementation of the Motions Which Were Put Forward During the Programmatic Electoral Campaign and the Discussions of the First PRON Congress

After familiarizing itself with the motions put forward at the congress concerning problems connected with the social, political, and economic affairs of the country, particular voivodships, towns, rural parishes, plants, and also the personnel affairs of the people, the PRON National Council has decided to direct these motions to the PPR Sejm, the State Council, the Council of Ministers, and voivodas so that the right solutions can be arrived at and the right answers given. The National Council also obliges the Executive Committee and its problem-solving committees to examine motions concerning the movement's programmatic and organizational issues and to reply to them. The Council also plans to issue a special PRON National Council bulletin in which replies to those who have made motions will be published. The bulletin will facilitate a clear interpretation of the many issues concerning both the movement itself as well as the state and its economy.

PRON National Council, Warsaw, 10 June 1983

OBODOWSKI DISCUSSES ECONOMIC SITUATION, DEBTS

AU161346 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 14 Jun 83 pp 1-2

[PAP report: "The Economic Situation and Its Determining Factors -- J. Obodowski Gives Press Conference"]

[Text] The 13 June press conference given by Janusz Obodowski, vice premier and chairman of the Planning Commission, for domestic and foreign journalists in the INTERPRESS press center, was devoted to our country's economic situation and its determining internal and external factors. The foreign journalists included those who had come to Poland in connection with the papal visit.

Describing the structure and aims of the 3-year plan J. Obodowski stressed that despite various differing views, the plan is ambitious under the present conditions and that its implementation is feasible in the light of the economic achievements to date. We are gradually overcoming the crisis, industrial and construction production is regularly increasing, the domestic market is slowly returning to normal, and the rationing of many goods has been abandoned. All this is taking place despite serious import restrictions, which are continuing. The economic sanctions applied against Poland are still responsible for curbs in our trade with the capitalist countries.

J. Obodowski discussed the recent detailed analysis of the consequences of these sanctions for the Polish economy and said that it is estimated that the sanctions have caused us direct and indirect losses worth about half of Poland's current debts with the capitalist countries, which amount to $25 billion.

Answering questions, J. Obodowski listed the sectors that have been hit by the economic sanctions, including the fishing industry, which has lost the right to fish in certain areas. The United States has taken most-favored-nation status away from us and has thus made a large part of our exports to it unprofitable because of excessively high custom duties. We have also been painfully hit by a radical reduction in our imports of U.S. fodder and grains.

Poland's applications for current loans are being consistently refused, which is responsible for the fact that a part of our modern production facilities cannot be used and that we have to switch technological facilities over to other uses. This has also halted the construction of many projects which are designed to use Western machines and installations. J. Obodowski stressed that the positions of the individual countries with regard to loans for Poland vary.

The journalists were interested in the problem of the consequences of the economic restrictions that result from the need to transform the structure of exports.

J. Obodowski stressed that it will not be possible to reconstruct the structure of our foreign trade as it was in the seventies and that this is not even desirable. Poland is interested primarily in trade and economic cooperation with partners who can guarantee the stability of its economic development, especially with CEMA countries, particularly with the Soviet Union. Poland is also interested in expanding its presence in the developing countries.

The issue of repaying Polish debts remains to be settled. Poland owes about 45 percent of its debts to private Western banks. Talks are continuing on the subject of repaying these debts, J. Obodowski stated. On the other hand, there are no negotiations going on with regard to the loans guaranteed by the Western governments, but this is not Poland's fault. Poland is ready and able to begin such negotiations at any moment.

Asked about the general plans for solving the problem of debt repayments, J. Obodowski stressed that our country would be interested in rescheduling the repayments of the debts over a period of 20 years, after an 8-year moratorium.

Stimulating the Polish economy through grants of loans to pay for our imports of materials and other production resources and adopting the principle that the repayments of our debts will depend on the size of our exports should be regarded as factors in solving the problem of debts -- factors that are in the interest of Poland and of its creditors. We will be able, J. Obodowski said in answering a question from THE FINANCIAL TIMES correspondent, to repay our debts rescheduled in this way if the economic sanctions are lifted and if credits are made available to us.

Some of the questions asked by the journalists related the issue of the Polish economy's prospects for developing international contacts to the results of the papal visit.

It is possible to hope that, for example, economic sanctions will be relaxed after the papal visit? they asked. Time will tell, J. Obodowski said, how the situation develops after the papal visit. On our part we are for developing economic relations with all countries on the principles of equal partnership and no discrimination.

ZSL PRESIDIUM ASSESSES ECONOMIC REFORM

LD161454 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0400 GMT 16 Jun 83

[Text] Yesterday, the Presidium of the ZSL Supreme Committee assessed the functioning of the economic reform, taking the food economy into particular consideration. ZSL again proclaimed itself for consistent implementation of the reform. The importance of establishment of a system of prices in the food economy that is clear and accepted by society, and at the same time internally compact, was underlined.

BRIEFS

ZSL ON SOVIET RELATIONS -- The direction of ZSL activities toward the promotion of Polish-Soviet friendship was discussed at a meeting of the Secretariat of the ZSL Supreme Committee. The ZSL attached great importance to the proper shaping of Polish-Soviet relations. Representative of this are ZSL documents as well as activities of the ZSL. The Secretariat of the ZSL Supreme Committee underscored that the promotion of the idea of Polish-Soviet friendship ought to constitute an integral part of the political, ideological upbringing and training activities of the ZSL. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 16 Jun 83 LD]

ROMANIAN OFFICIALS ON DIFFERENCES WITH USSR

AU161310 Vienna NEUE KRONEN-ZEITUNG in German 16 Jun 83 p p 8-9

[Fifth installment in Kurt Seinitz series on visits to east bloc countries: "'Closed Season' for Romania Under the Old Brezhnev Is Over; Andropov Wants To Use Ceausescu's Economic Difficulties To Put Him on a Short Leash; Trouble Is Brewing Between Andropov and Ceausescu"]

[Summary] "A few weeks after the end of the Brezhnev era the Soviet KGB weekly [as published] NEW TIMES picked up an already 1-year-old article by the Romanian weekly CONTEMPORANUL and analyzed it polemically." The Soviet journal criticized the Romanian press article, which had indirectly but clearly referred to the fate of the Romanian ethnic group in the Moldavian SSR, for lacking an internationalist class position and for bourgeois-nationlist trends. Ever since Stalin annexed this region, better known as Bessarabia, this issue has been a barometer of the current state of relations between Moscow and Bucharest. At present this barometer is rather low, because a few weeks after the initially mentioned press criticism both sides exacerbated the controversy and charged each other literally with using "Goebbels methods." "The Soviets added still more fuel to the fire early this year when they disseminated rumors that a putsch of dissatisfied Army and security police officers against Ceausescu had failed in Bucharest.

"Thus, there is clearly trouble brewing between Andropov 68, and Ceausescu, 65. The elbowroom that was granted to the headstrong Romanian leader by the Kremlin during the old-age years of Brezhnev, who did not want any trouble, his KGB successor Andropov is now attempting to curb.

"An observer familiar with the situation for many years told KRONEN-ZEITUNG in Bucharest: 'Andropov wants to use Ceausescu's economic difficulties to exert pressure on him.'

"But the Romanians remain rebellious. 'The Russians need not reproach us in the Moldavian issue,' said a diplomat at the Bucharest Foreign Ministry. 'We have put up with the historical facts -- that is, its severance from Romania. But what we do not recognize is a 'Moldavian people,' as has been artificially, on paper, created in Bessarabia. The people there are not 'Moldavians' but Romanians like us, who speak Romanian even though they were given a foreign alphabet -- the Russian one.'

"And Mihnea Gheorghiu, president of the Academy of PoliticalSciences in Bucharest, sharply follows up in a talk with KRONEN-ZEITUNG: "If peoples concern themselves with their national roots -- in American that has become popular under the slogan "roots" -- this is not nationalism as is held against us in the Soviet Union. Therefore, I have the impression that what the Russians rather fear is that some of their republics which are not Russian might start looking for their own "roots" ...'

Another controversial issue is Romania's consistent opposition to a CEMA summit ardently desired by Moscow. "Director Iosif Patan of the Bucharest Foreign Trade Ministry outlines Romania's position: 'The Soviet Union is our first trade partner, and this shall remain so, and we also value the CEMA community. But the world economic development of the past few years necessitates changes in the CEMA mechanism. We believe that prior to the summit meeting fundamental problems must be resolved, such as ensuring the raw material and energy (Soviet oil, and Soviet gas) supply, and anchoring the principle of independence and noninterference. Under the pressure of the world economic crises there have been deviations [abweichungen] and wrong developments,' says director Patan rather diplomatically.

"Director Patan: 'We will continue to carry out our CEMA trade only on a dollar basis, and not in clearing rubles. We are paying in dollars -- which the USSR rather likes when it sells us its oil -- and we expect in turn to be paid for our products in dollars. Look here, if I get rubles, what can I buy with those in the West?" We are an independent country, and we also adhere in the trade sector to principles that are valid everywhere in the world.'"

Asked whether the annoyed Kremlin leaders could not take advantage of Romania's pressing foreign debts, director Mihail Parvu of the Bucharest Finance Ministry says: "At the end of last year we got the situation under control. The worst is over now. We have already come down by $1 billion from our maximum debt of $10 billion. We have accomplished this through rigorous import and budget restrictions." The economic program is outlined by Budget Director Stelian Marin: "The measures are hard, especially in the social sector. Let me name just a few: nurseries and similar institutions from now on must be financed from enterprise funds. The state no longer pays anything. Patients have to pay a contribution to the costs both of ourpatient and hospital medical treatment. Various prices, for example energy, will primarily be economically calculated. This means an annual inflation rate of some 8 percent, and only earners of minimum incomes will be compensated for the inflation. The already low military expenditures have been frozen since 1980, which means that they are declining in real terms."

Director Ion Desmireanu of the State Planning Office attributes the accumulation of Romania's debts to overly extensive industrial projects and to the Iranian-Iraqi war, since the export capacity of Romanian refinery projects was based on oil from these two countries. He says: "Now there will be structural changes..., smaller projects that are more flexible in the market..., industrial capacities better adjusted to Romania's own requirements..., material incentives for the workers... and primarily tremendous investments in agriculture."

A trip of KRONEN-ZEITUNG through large parts of Romania has shown that the supply of durable consumer goods is better than expected, that there are only occasional bottlenecks in the milk and meat supply for the cities, that there are lots of Dacia cars in the streets, and that restaurant food is again good and rich.

PARTY-GOVERNMENT CABLE TO PRC ON LIAO DEATH

AU161038 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 15 Jun 83 p 5

[Text] To the CPC Central Committee

To the standing committee of the PRC National People's Congress, Beijing

Esteemed Comrades: We want to convey sincere condolences to you and our feelings of compassion to the bereaved family on the heavy loss inflicted by the death of Comrade Liao Chengzhi, member of the CPC Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the Standing Committee of the PRC National People's Congress.

The RCP Central Committee
The State Council of the Socialist Republic of Romania

FURTHER ON VISIT OF MONGOLIA'S TSEDENBAL

Trip to Arges County

AU161023 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1000 GMT 16 Jun 83

[Summary] "This morning, Comrade Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal and other members of the MPR party-state delegation arrived in Arges County. Upon arrival in the Pitesti municipality, Comrade Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal and Comrade Anastasya Tsedenbal were cordially greeted by Comrade Ion Sirbu, first secretary of the Arges County party committee." The Mongolian guests visited the Pitesti car factory, and a fruit-growing research institute. "The distinguished Mongolian guests continue their visit to Arges County."

Ceausescu-Tsedenbal Talks, Dinner

AU161846 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1825 GMT 16 Jun 83

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 16/6/1983 -- Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, president of Romania, and Elena Ceausescu met again on Thursday during a dinner with Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic, and with A.I. Tsedenbal. The two party and state leaders continued the exchange of opinions on questions of mutual interest. The joint wish was reiterated to expand and strengthen the cooperation between the RCP and the MPRP, to more powerfully develop the collaboration between Romania and Mongolia both bilaterally and internationally, to raise the Romanian-Mongolian relations onto a higher level. The talks and dinner passed in the spirit of the friendship, understanding and esteem characterizing the Romanian-Mongolian summit dialogue, the good relations between the two parties, countries and peoples.

Friendship Treaty

AU170728 [Editorial Report] Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian at 0718 GMT on 17 June begins a live relay from the State Council Palace on the signing of the official Romanian-Mongolian documents on Mongolian leader Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal's visit to Romania. According to the announcer, Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal sign a Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Mongolian People's Republic. The two leaders are reportedly "shaking hands warmly and drinking a glass of champagne." The live relay ends at 0725 GMT.

Tsedenbal Departure

AU171036 [Editorial Report] Bucharest Domestic Service at 1020 GMT on 17 June begins a live relay from Otopeni Airport on the departure from Romania of Mongolian party-state leader Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal. According to the announcer, President Nicolae Ceausescu, Elena Ceausescu, and "other party-state leaders" have come to the airport to see off the high-ranking Mongolian guests. An honor guard presents arms. The national anthems of the two countries are played. The two leaders reportedly review the honor guard, and take leave of each other. The live relay ends at 1034, without any speeches having been made.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES BENIN ENVOY'S CREDENTIALS

AU161834 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1748 GMT 16 Jun 83

[Excerpt] Bucharest, AGERPRES 16/6/1983 -- President Nicolae Ceausescu received on June 16 Paul Kpoffon, who presented his letters of credence as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of Benin to Romania.

BRIEFS

NEW OFFSHORE DRILLING PLATFORM -- Bucharest, AGERPRESS 6/6/1983 -- The "Petromar" specialized enterprise in Galati recently manufactured the third offshore drilling platform in Romania. Concomitantly, preparations started to carry the platform to the working area on the Black Sea continental shelf. The platform weighs 7,600 tons, is 72 m long, 41 m wide and 122 m high. The drilling installation and a series of other outfits are designed and manufactured in Romania. The platform can operate in waters 94 m deep at the most. Drilling is performed with the help of an installation built at the "1 Mai" enterprise in Ploiesti and it can drill down to 6,000 metres. All systems and outfits are equipped with explosion and fire control devices, as well as with automatic warning systems in case of technical faults. The platform can stand storms with waves of up to 12 m and wind speed of 161 kmph. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0953 GMT 6 Jun 83 AU]

SUNDIC VIEWS ANDROPOV ELECTION AS CHAIRMAN

LD161458 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 16 Jun 83

[Milika Sundic commentary]

[Text] The election of Yuriy Andropov as chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium has completed the most important changes in the Soviet party and state leadership brought about by the death of Leonid Brezhnev 7 months ago. Although there was great speculation as to who would be elected new leader of the Soviet state -- and this was further fueled by the fact that so much time elapsed between Leonid Brezhnev's death, and the election of Yuriy Andropov -- there is nothing unexpected in the Supreme Soviet's decision.

A regulation in the 1977 Soviet Constitution envisages that the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee also be the chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium. If this had not occurred on this occasion, this constitutional provision would have had to be altered. The CPSU Politburo and Central Committee took the view that this should not be done, with the result that Yuriy Andropov, who immediately following his election as general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee was also elected to the Supreme Soviet Presidium, has not been elected its chairman.

However, this is not to say that over the last 7 months no consideration has been given to separating these two functions. It is claimed and not without reason, that the chief advocate of this idea was Yuriy Andropov himself. It was his desire to concern himself totally with party work, to which he has in any case devoted his greatest attention over the past 7 months. All the indications are that this was the basic reason for such a large country as the Soviet Union being without a head of state, or for this function being carried out by the deputy of the Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman.

Although he was cut off for several years from professional work in the party, Andropov went from the party to the post of chairman of the State Security Committee, soon fitted in with part work; first as a member of the Politburo, which he has remained until now, as secretary of the CPSU Central Committee with responsibility for ideology; and, following the death of Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the Soviet party.

In all his statements to date Yuriy Andropov has primarily concerned himself with the party and, in many people's views, he has done so in a new way. Following his election as head of state, this will, to judge by all indications, remain Yuriy Andropov's main preoccupation, which does not mean, of course, especially in the present circumstances, that the function of the head of state is less important. On the contrary, together with the endeavor to strengthen the role of the party in Soviet society, and particularly at the level of ideology -- to which the last CPSU Central Committee plenum was devoted -- efforts are also being made to strengthen the state both at the internal and international levels. However, through the transfers in the government and Politburo, by which we mean the earlier election of Andrey Gromyko to the position of first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and Grigoriy Romanov as member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Yuriy Andropov will certainly find it easier to carry out the two functions in the party and state, regardless of how difficult and responsible a job this might be for a man who has just had his 69th birthday.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON CONTINUING UNCTAD SESSION

9 June Afternoon Session

LD100826 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1830 GMT 9 Jun 83

[Excerpts] Belgrade, June 9 (TANJUG) -- French Minister of Trade Jacques Delors reiterated the proposal for holding a world monetary conference to start building a new international monetary system. He viewed the high interest rates as one of the main sources of crisis in developing countries. He called for increased aid to developing countries and promised that France would increase its contribution to 0.7 percent of its gross national product until 1988.

Dutch Prime Minister Ruud Lubbers called for special assistance to the least developed countries, and at a separate press conference, also stated that his country had forwarded to the UNCTAD Secretariat the ratification of price of commodities.

Om Pradhan [spelling of name as received], delegation head of the Kingdom of Bhutan, sought reforms of the International Monetary Fund, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, and the International Association for Development.

Ethiopian Trade Minister Wollie Chekol, among other things, upheld the [word indistinct] request for a reform of the world economic system, having assessed that the current economic crisis is due to profound structural imbalances.

10 June Morning Session

LD111037 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1602 GMT 10 Jun 83

[Excerpts] Belgrade, June 10 (TANJUG) -- Speaking about possible decisions Shridath Ramphal, secretary general of the Commonwealth, stressed that although some decisions should be adopted by other international institutions such as the Monetary Fund, the World Bank, and GATT, this should not deter this session from determining the kind of answer which should be received from other forums.

In his statement, representative of the East European Council for Mutual Economic Assistance Angel Chaushev concentrated primarily on a criticism of "certain Western imperialist circles" which use economic ties "as a means of political pressure and interference in internal affairs." Chaushev expressed confidence that a minimum reduction in armament expenditure would enable a substantial increase in funds for assistance to the developing countries. He underlined that the member countries of the council are "most concerned and understand the struggles of the developing countries for their political and economic independence."

Italy's Colombo Speech

AU161926 Rome ANSA in English 1919 GMT 16 Jun 83

[Text] (ANSA) -- Belgrade, June, 16 - Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo told the U.N. Conference on Trade and Development here today that "we came to Belgrade determined to develop and continue the dialogue" and that this dialogue was aimed at economic recovery.

Italy is working not only to make East-West ties less precarious, he said, but also to build fruitful relations between North and South, convinced that development means first of all, the pursuit of political, economic and social stability with rigorous respect for the sovereignty and independence of the developing nations.

After outlining the various aspects of the current economic crisis and "the struggle and the difficulties that join us and divide us", Colombo turned to the themes of interdependence and development. With regard to the interdependence, "within which we all live, we must count on cooperation to guarantee and direct our independence", he said. As to development, the Italian minister said that there is no lack of technical solutions but what is needed is a common political and cultural approach to problems and a lucid and consistent awareness of the correlation between real aspects and those which are financial.

Colombo said that he had seen encouraging and constructive signs with regard to the North-South dialogue at the nonaligned conference in New Delhi and Buenos Aires and urged that the availability be broadened of international monetary and financial institutions (the IMF, the World Bank and the IDA).

The Italian minister then came out in favor of mechanisms that would stabilize the prices of raw materials. He also wanted to see agricultural, food and social structures in the developing countries improved. He urged the greater development of all energy resources, spoke out against protectionist trade practices and wound up with a call for a more determined effort to eradicate world hunger.

The head of Italian diplomacy, who had arrived in Belgrade from Rome in the late morning, departed the Yugoslav capital shortly after 14:00 local time.

Rome International Service in Italian at 1555 GMT on 16 June reports Colombo's UNCTAD address and adds that Colombo, "after inviting the participants at the conference to come up with specifics, gave details of the Italian Government's increased financial commitment to developing countries, a commitment that places Italy in the forefront.

["Colombo expressed the hope that a new orientation might emerge from the conference that would lead to a change in the methods followed to date by East and West in trade and development," the Rome broadcast says, adding: "The Italian minister's speech met with prolonged applause from the participants."]

Cabrizas Criticizes Capitalists

FL170113 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 17 Jun 83

[Text] Cuban Foreign Trade Minister Ricardo Cabrizas told PRENSA LATINA today that the deliberations of the Sixth UNCTAD are moving very slowly in the various work committees due to a lack of willingness to negotiate and delay tactics on the part of some members of Group "B," composed of developed capitalist countries. Ricardo Cabrizas said Cuba is considering joining the signature and ratification process of the constituent agreement of the common fund for basic goods [station's signal goes off the air].

Commentary Faults East's Attitude

AU161358 Zagreb VJESNIK in Serbo-Croatian 11 Jun 83 p 2

[Drago Buvac commentary: "UNCTAD: Nothing New From the East"]

[Excerpts] While the West tries to offer as few concessions as possible, and for the main part avoids global negotiations, the East is nonetheless trying to prove that it has already granted ample economic assistance to the developing countries and is generously supporting their demands for creating a new international economic system -- and yet in doing this, if viewed impartially, is nonetheless offering nothing new.

The East's support for global negotiations to establish a new international economic system is unanimous. While the Romanian representative again placed emphasis on the North-South dialogue, the Soviet side drew a political division in the North between the East and the West. A. Manzhulo, head of the Soviet delegation, divides the world economy into two systems, and concludes that the socialist system has been asserted in the fact that its development takes place according to its own laws and has nothing in common with the development now taking place in the capitalist system. From this necessarily follows his conclusion that there is no basis to appeal for "common responsibility" for overcoming the development crisis in the Asian, African, and Latin American countries.

Within the framework of this approach the urgent measures for economic recovery and development proposed by the developing countries at the ministerial meeting of the Group of 77 in Buenos Aires are generously supported. But it is difficult to avoid the obstacle that documents of this meeting -- when calling also on the East for greater involvement -- ignore, as Manzhulo claims, the fundamental differences between the two economic and social systems and the nature of their relations with the developing countries.

Calculations

Not underestimating the importance of the contribution of the CEMA member countries to cooperation and assistance to the developing countries, the data presented in this way cannot be compared. Soviet assistance to the developing countries of 1.3 percent [of the USSR gross national product] which includes, in addition to free assistance and favorable credits, the calculations of various forms of compensations and concessions in trade and transportation -- something that is difficult to express in figures because of unrealistic prices and rates of exchange. On the other hand, in this way the developed West could also, at least by pointing to cuts in the duties paid by Yugoslavia, numerically exaggerate its assistance to Yugoslavia.

The old sins of the colonial imperialist system for the unfavorable development of the South are well known and indisputable. However, in the contemporary economy it is not possible to speak about separateness and to wash one's hands of "common responsibility," neither for the past nor the present. It is sufficient to recall to what extent the resolute actions of the OPEC member countries for an enormous increase in the price of oil were favorable for the Soviet Union's export income, just as how the fall in the price of oil affects them, and how this has been reflected among the CEMA member countries.

The difference in the prices of raw materials and products requiring a higher level of processing is also reflected in the North-South trade exchange, either in relation to the West or equally as regards the East, although in a more complex way for the East because of its indirect calculations and political tendencies. Nor is the monetary-financial crisis bypassing the East European socialist countries which owe the West some $80 billion. Finally, the world recession has also slowed down the rate of growth of the socialist countries.

For this reason the politicized bloc thesis about two completely separated economic systems within the framework of the contemporary international economy can hardly be a constructive, and even less a realistic contribution to the global negotiations about a new international economic system.

ACTIVITIES, RESULTS OF FOREIGN OFFICIALS' VISITS

SFRY-India Joint Communique

LD101522 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1205 GMT 10 Jun 83

[Text] Belgrade, 10 Jun (TANJUG) -- A joint communique on Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's stay and talks in Yugoslavia was released simultaneously in Belgrade and New Delhi today. The communique reads:

"Indira Gandhi, prime minister of the Republic of India, paid an official friendly visit to Yugoslavia from 8 to 10 June 1983 at the invitation of Milka Planinc, president of the SFRY Federal Executive Council.

"During her stay in Yugoslavia, Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi held talks with Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency, and Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, on the further development of bilateral cooperation in all fields and on the most important questions of international relations, especially on the further activities of the Nonaligned Movement.

"An identity or closeness of views and attitudes was manifested during the talks, which were held in an atmosphere of traditional friendship and full understanding. The two sides stressed their readiness to make an active contribution, in cooperation with other nonaligned countries, to the efforts being made by the Nonaligned Movement to strengthen peace in the world and promote international political and economic cooperation on an equal footing in the spirit of active and peaceful coexistence and in keeping with the decisions of the Seventh Conference of the Heads of State or Government of Nonaligned Countries in New Delhi.

"The Indian prime minister visited the Josip Broz Tito Memorial Center, where she paid homage to J.B. Tito and laid a wreath at his grave.

"Prime Minister of India Indira Gandhi spoke at the joint session of the two chambers of the SFRY Assembly.

"The two sides noted with satisfaction the successful development of bilateral relations on the basis and the principles laid by President Tito and Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru and reaffirmed over the years of high-level contacts between the two countries' leaders. They also emphasized their resolve to continue strengthening friendship and expanding long-term cooperation in various fields and, in particular, to exert efforts with the aim of broadening and diversifying trade and economic cooperation. The two sides agreed that the session of the Joint Indian-Yugoslav Committee, which is in progress, should consider the problems concerned and propose definite long-term measures aimed at attaining the above mentioned goal.

"The two sides expressed their readiness to continue promoting trade and economic cooperation between Egypt, India, and Yugoslavia within the framework of the tripartite agreement on broadening trade and economic cooperation.

"They noted that the Seventh Conference of the Heads of State or Government of Nonaligned Countries, held in New Delhi in March 1983, reaffirmed the Nonaligned Movement's principles, strengthened its unity and solidarity and the movement's ability to act effectively as a positive, independent, and nonbloc force in international relations. They expressed the conviction that, through cooperation and constructive political dialogue, the Nonaligned Movement and its policy will play a vital role in the efforts exerted to reduce international tension.

"The two sides reaffirmed their adherence to the principles and aims of the Nonaligned Movement and expressed their resolve to continue cooperation with other nonaligned countries on the broadest basis in the implementation of the message from New Delhi and the final declaration of the Seventh Summit of Nonaligned Countries.

"The Yugoslav side paid tribute to India and Prime Minister Indira Gandhi personally for their contribution to the successful work of the Seventh Conference of the Heads of State and Government of Nonaligned Countries.

"Considering the international situation, the two sides expressed the conviction that peace, independence, disarmament and development are inseparable. They expressed deep anxiety at the continuing confrontation between the blocs and at the arms race and the use of force or pressure in international relations, which threaten world peace.

"They highlighted the intensification of the arms race, which represents enormous spending of materal resources, presupposes great human sacrifices, and is an increasing threat to mankind's very existence. They repeated the appeal by nonaligned countries at the Seventh Summit Conference for the adoption of urgent measures aimed at halting the arms race, reducing the level of nuclear armaments and beginning the process of general and total disarmament -- especially nuclear disarmament -- under strict international supervision. They also stated that they would welcome all efficient measures taken to this end and stressed the need for all nuclear powers, especially the two largest, to speed up talks on limiting arms and on disarmament.

"Both sides stressed the vital role played by the United Nations in the efforts to preserve world peace, promote international cooperation, and settle international problems. They expressed their firm conviction that the participation of the highest possible number of the heads of state and government in the forthcoming 37th Session of the UN General Assembly, as recommended by the seventh conference, will represent a significant contribution to efforts to restore trust in the United Nations and strengthen its role in the settling of the serious problems the world faces today.

"The two sides expressed anxiety at the continuation of tension and conflicts in the Near East, southern Africa, Southwest and Southeast Asia, and Central America. They expressed the view that the peaceful settlement of these crises can be achieved on the basis of respect for sovereignty and national independence, withdrawal of all foreign troops, noninterference and nonintervention in the internal affairs of other states, and strict respect for the nonaligned status of countries and for the right of peoples to decide their own destiny."

Views were also exchanged on the situation in Europe and southern Asia.

The sides stressed the importance of efforts undertaken by Europe's nonaligned and neutral countries for reviving the CSCE process and bringing to a successful conclusion the Madrid CSCE meeting, and for developing cooperation among European countries on the basis of the Helsinki Final Act with the aim of strengthening security and cooperation in Europe.

"The two sides underscored the significance of reducing tension and developing cooperation in southern Asia. Yugoslavia welcomes India's efforts in this direction.

"The sides expressed concern over the increasing military presence of the great powers in the Indian Ocean and called for decisive steps to be taken in order to implement the 1971 UN declaration on making the Indian Ocean into a peace zone, including an urgent convening of an international conference on the Indian Ocean in keeping with the appropriate UN resolution and declarations of the Nonaligned Movement.

"The two sides reiterated the call of nonaligned countries to Iraq and Iran to bring to an end the tragic fratricidal war and to solve their mutual conflicts in a peaceful way. They expressed the conviction that an end to that conflict would strengthen the unity and solidarity of the Nonaligned Movement.

"The sides also expressed deep concern over the continued state of tension and the threat to peace in the Middle East, which is a consequence of Israel's aggressive policy against the Palestinian people and territorial integrity and sovereignty of Arab countries. They condemned the flagrant violation of the basic principles of the UN Charter by Israel and its failure to observe the generally accepted norms of international conduct. The sides also expressed their firm conviction that a just and lasting peace in that region could be achieved only by an all-inclusive solution, which implies an urgent and unconditional withdrawal of Israel from all the Arab territory occupied in 1967, a guarantee of the Palestinian people's inalienable and long-denied rights, including their right to their own state, and recognition of the right of all states in the region to live in peace within secure borders. The two sides gave full support to the PLO, the only legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

"They expressed their support for the African countries in the OAU in their struggle for the final liquidation of colonialism, neocolonialism, and apartheid and for preserving their independence and sovereignty. They stressed the significance of [words indistinct] on southern Africa from the final declaration of the seventh summit. They expressed strong condemnation of the insolent aggression of the racist regime in South Africa against Angola, Mozambique, and other neighboring countries, its policy of destabilizing these peace-loving states, and its illegal occupation of Namibia. The two sides expressed full support for and solidarity with the people of Namibia under the leadership of the South-West African Peoples Organization in its struggle to establish a fully sovereign and independent state. They fully support the decisions of the recent session of the UN Security Council on Namibia and stress that Security Council Resolution No 435 represents the only basis for a peaceful solution to the Namibia problem. The two sides stressed the need for implementing this resolution within a certain period of time and rejected attempts to link the question of Namibia's independence with the question of the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola.

"Considering the international economic situation, the two sides noted that economic relations based on inequality between the developing and developed countries are endangering peace and security. They underlined the seriousness of the world economic crisis and its increasingly negative effects on the developing countries. The two sides recalled that the Seventh Conference of the Heads of State or Government of Nonaligned Countries made significant proposals on settling the crisis.

"They stressed that these proposals are based on recognizing the interdependence of the world economy and calls for collectively settling the common problem. The proposals also include an appeal for beginning global talks as early as possible, something which will represent a step toward restructuring the interntional economic order and toward adopting a program of urgent measures, including the convening of a conference on the monetary and financial issues of development with the participation of all countries and with the aim of extending urgently needed help to the developing countries.

"The two sides expressed the hope that the results of the Sixth UNCTAD Session will contribute to the recovery of the world economy and to strengthening the developing countries' position. In this context, they pointed out the significance of the decisions adopted at the ministerial meeting of the Group of 77 in Buenos Aires.

"The two sides reiterated the call of the seventh summit for expanding economic cooperation among developing countries as a step of vital importance for strengthening collective reliance on their own resources, which represents a key factor in their development and greater common efforts undertaken by developing and developed countries with the view to setting up a new international economic order.

"The sides expressed satisfaction over results of the visit which represents a significant contribution to the strengthening of friendship and understanding between India and Yugoslavia. Both sides expressed readiness to continue maintaining contacts at various levels with a view to strengthening both bilateral cooperation and cooperation on the international level, above all, within the framework of the Nonaligned Movement, as part of the overall efforts made by nonaligned countries on strengthening their ranks.

"Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi expressed sincere gratitude to the SFRY Presidency and Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, for a very warm welcome and the hospitality accorded her and the members of her delegation during their stay in Yugoslavia.

"On behalf of Indian President Giani Zail Singh and on her own behalf, Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi invited the president of the SFRY Presidency to pay an official visit to India. The invitation was accepted with satisfaction."

Spiljak Toasts Mubarak

LD101539 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1012 GMT 10 Jun 83

[Text] No dateline as received -- Greeting President Mubarak, Mika Spiljak expressed satisfaction at the fact that such a high-level Yugoslav-Egyptian meeting should be taking place less than a year since the Egyptian president's last visit to Yugoslavia. "Your arrival in Yugoslavia again," Spiljak said, "is the best proof of our joint desire and readiness to maintain a truly valuable tradition of mutual friendship and cooperation and to work for its further promotion, because this tradition was also created jointly by us -- it is an achievement of two great statesmen, Tito and Nasir, and the result of our numerous meetings and of work done together by peoples' identical aspirations, which brought us together in creating the policy of nonalignment."

The president of the SFRY Presidency said the following in his toast:

The talks we held yesterday and today in an open and constructive atmosphere strengthen my conviction that in the future as well, our two countries will continue to approach with due attention the realization of joint accords defining the interests of both of our peoples, opening up the prospects for the speedier economic development of both of our countries and contributing to the realization of the nonalignment policy.

I think that this willingness is of the greatest importance especially today when the world confronts what is perhaps the most complex crisis in relations in its recent history. In New Delhi our two countries and other nonaligned countries understood the seriousness of the international community's present situation and all the implications of the exacerbated differences between the blocs, the arms race, use of force and interference and disregard for the vital interests of stability and development. The lines of action that we agreed to adopt at the same time represent a way out of this crisis, a road that we want to follow together with all the countries and people of the world. If the entire international community is not prepared to act together on the basis of the equal standing and sovereign equality of all countries there can be no hope of settling the major political and economic problems that today affect all countries to a lesser or greater extent.

It is consequently understandable that the situation in the region in which your country lies, the Near East, is one of our movement's main concerns. It is a fact that things are still acutely dangerous there. Consequently, it is our deep conviction that the international community and especially those who bear the great responsibility must make an effort to end at long last to Israel's expansionist policy toward the Arab countries, thus creating room for a more complete endeavor to resolve the Near East crisis.

We continue to stress that a just and lasting solution to the Palestinian problem is the key to peace and stability in that stormy part of the world. This essential process demands the full involvement of the PLO, the only legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. The creation of the atmosphere of agreement-seeking and cooperation must also entail possibilities for the further development of nonaligned Lebanon in peace, independence, and full sovereignty.

I should like to state again on this occasion that with regard to the complex and serious problems that are troubling both the Near and Middle East, nonaligned and Socialist Yugoslavia attaches the greatest importance to the united effort of all the forces that value true and real peace, stability, progress and equal rights for all countries and peoples.

We correctly placed international economic problems and, in particular, the increasingly unfavorable position of developing countries among the highest priorities at the Delhi summit. We did so because of our firm conviction that the stability of the world is today most closely linked with these questions. The tasks that we defined in Delhi and later on, together with other developing countries in Buenos Aires, are the backbone of the efforts we are now making in Belgrade at the Sixth Session of UNCTAD to ensure that this important international gathering is dominated by the spirit of constructive approach and by the badly needed willingness on the part of all of us -- developed and developing countries alike -- to open up the road leading out of the crisis of world economic relations and create conditions for harmonious development. This is an imperative of our time, because without cooperation on an equal footing and full democratization of relations in the international community the future of the world will continue to be uncertain.

Concluding, the president of the SFRY Presidency expressed the conviction that President Mubarak's visit to Yugoslavia "will give a fresh, important impetus to the further successful development of our friendly relations and of comprehensive Yugoslav-Egyptian cooperation in realization of the policy that we jointly chose to follow."

Mugabe Arrives for Visit

LD162057 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1434 GMT 16 Jun 83

[Text] Belgrade, 16 Jun (TANJUG) -- Robert Mugabe, prime minister of the Republic of Zimbabwe, arrived in Belgrade this afternoon. Mugabe was welcomed at Belgrade airport by Mijat Sukovic, vice president of the Federal Executive Council. Also present were Branislav Ikonic, president of the Executive Council of the Republic of Serbia Assembly, and Kennedy Manyika, ambassador of the Republic of Zimbabwe to the SFRY.

Mugabe will take part in the work of the Sixth Session of UNCTAD. His stay in Belgrade will also provide an opportunity for an exchange of views between prominent political personalities of Yugoslavia and Zimbabwe.

Planinc, Mugabe Talks

LD170856 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1930 GMT 16 Jun 83

[Text] Belgrade, 16 Jun (TANJUG) -- Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, and Robert Mugabe, prime minister of the Republic of Zimbabwe, accompanied by their aides, held talks this afternoon on bilateral issues and international problems.

Robert Mugabe, prime minister of the Republic of Zimbabwe, arrived in Belgrade today to take part in the work of the Sixth UNCTAD. The cordial and open conversation between the two premiers was held in a very friendly atmosphere characteristic of relations between the SFRY and Zimbabwe. The Yugoslav side expressed satisfaction at the fact that the meeting was taking place and therefore providing an opportunity for an exchange of views on all the most important questions of bilateral cooperation and on problems facing the world, especially the developing countries.

The president of the Federal Executive Council paid tribute to the Zimbabwe Government for the development of bilateral relations. The prime minister of Zimbabwe likewise spoke warmly about mutual cooperation, stressing that it could be traced as far back as the liberation struggle and that it is now continuing in the construction period of a modern Zimbabwe. In this connection he stressed that Yugoslavia has always served as an example for his country because despite numerous external pressures it always remained, owing to Comrade Tito's role, a truly independent and nonaligned country.

In connection with bilateral cooperation the Yugoslav side expressed its readiness to be involved in the 3-year plans for the development of Zimbabwe through forms most suitable for the two sides and which are mutually beneficial.

During the meeting the two sides briefed each other on the most important aspects of each other's economic and political development. Milka Planinc outlined Yugoslavia's socioeconomic development in detail, with particular reference to the efforts aimed at achieving economic stabilization and overcoming the economic difficulties currently facing the country.

Robert Mugabe briefed the Yugoslav side on the effort being made to destabilize the country and on the external threats to Zimbabwe from the racist South African regime.

The conversation between the two premiers also covered the international situation. They expressed anxiety at its constant exacerbation and expressed the two sides' readiness for joint efforts aimed at overcoming the problems facing the international community. In this connection they stressed the importance and role of the Nonaligned Movement and of the final documents adopted at the seventh summit in New Delhi.

Within the framework of their consideration of the world situation and hotbeds of crisis they particularly considered the situation in southern Africa. The two sides drew attention to the need for the urgent attainment of independence by Namibia in keeping with the UN resolution and condemned the South African racist regime's continuing occupation of Namibia and refusal to grant that country freedom and independence, and they also condemned its attacks on free neighboring countries. They also condemned the system of apartheid in South Africa.

Considering the situation in Africa, they stressed the great responsibility borne by the OAU for the development of the situation on the continent. They also expressed the hope that the Adis Ababa summit would further enhance the African peoples' determination to solve their own problems without external interference and give an impetus to the further political and economic emancipation of the continent.

Milka Planinc will give a formal dinner in the Palace of the Federation tonight in honor of Robert Mugabe, prime minister of the Republic of Zimbabwe.

Planinc, Mugabe Toasts

LD162341 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2007 GMT 17 Jun 83

[Text] Belgrade, 16 Jun (TANJUG) -- Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, gave a formal dinner at the Palace of the Federation in New Belgrade this evening in honor of Robert Gabriel Mugabe, prime minister of the Republic of Zimbabwe.

During the dinner, which took place in a very cordial and warm atmosphere, toasts were exchanged. Addressing her guest Milka Planinc, president of the FEC:

"Memories of your earlier visits to Yugoslavia are still vivid in our minds. We are very glad that your presence at the Sixth UNCTAD Session has made it possible for us to have another exchange of views on the most significant questions of interest to our two friendly countries.

"In you we see a true friend, cofighter, and prominent African statesman. Yugoslav nations and nationalities feel special respect for your heroic struggle for freedom since they themselves won their freedom, independence, and socialist development after many years of fighting. In this connection I wish to underline the deep understanding which Comrade Tito had for the liberation struggle of peoples under colonial oppression. For Tito's socialist, self-management and nonaligned Yugoslavia it has been and remains a matter of principle and conviction that no one can be confident about lasting values of their own freedom if the same freedom is not also enjoyed by other peoples.

"We very much appreciate your arrival and participation in the work of the Sixth UNCTAD Session. We believe that this important international gathering will further contribute to the creation of a favorable atmosphere in international economic relations.

"We also believe that it will contribute toward a more intensive dialogue between the undeveloped and developed world and toward the speedier economic development of developing countries.

"Like other developing countries, Yugoslavia is concerned about the deep crisis in the world economy and the increasingly difficult position of developing countries. World economic trends are very unfavorable due to slow economic development, high unemployment, worsening conditions for trade, high interest rates and protectionist measures, and particularly due to the growing illiquidity and debts besetting developing countries. We believe that the deepening of the world economic crisis leads not only to improverishing the developing countries but to great disruptions and instability within the developed countries. With this in mind we consider the Sixth UNCTAD Session to be exceptionally significant. We believe that it is necessary to make joint efforts and undertake direct measures aimed at overcoming the existing problems."

Milka Planinc then went on to say: "We follow with great attention your country's activity and your personal involvement at the international level. We highly esteem the effort and contribution made by the people and Government of the Republic of Zimbabwe in the African peoples' struggle for full political and economic emancipation. The African peoples are heavily exposed today to various forms of pressure and outside interference. In this context we particularly esteem the role played by the OAU which bears the greatest responsibility in settling the complex problems of the African Continent. We support all the efforts of the African countries aimed at ensuring the unity and action capability of this organization. A significant contribution was made in this connection by the OAU meeting which has just ended in Addis Ababa."

Milka Planinc went on to say: "Yugoslavia is very worried because of the present development of the situation in southern Africa. Trends of a neocolonialist nature and the use of force lead to intensified confrontation and rivalry between the blocs.

"Yugoslavia strives for settling the Namibia question without delay and without conditions on the basis of the UN plan and extends its full support to the legitimate representative of the people of Namibia, the South-West African People's Organization, in its struggle for freedom and national independence."

Milka Planinc concluded her toast with the following: "We are following with great attention and understanding your efforts to create the conditions necessary for your country's rapid economic and general progress. I want to stress that nonaligned Yugoslavia attaches great importance to developing comprehensive cooperation with Zimbabwe.

"We feel that conditions and possibilities exist for expanding our bilateral relations. We believe that it is necessary to realize the possibiliites for promoting commodity trade and for cooperating in agriculture investment and other branches of the economy. We are also interested in various forms of multilateral cooperation within the framework of the program of the conference for the coordination of regional development of southern Africa."

Thanking Milka Planinc, president of the FEC, for her warm words, the visitor from friendly Zimbabwe, Robert Mugabe, said the following: "In the past I visited your country first as the leader of a party which was waging an underground struggle for its country's independence and then as the leader of the party in independent Zimbabwe. Whenever I have come here I have encountered a people who have welcomed me with friendship and an open heart. You were ready to hear about our problems and give us assistance enabling us to surmount problems and eliminate the difficulties which confronted us.

"Today when I am again in your country I find the same friendship and cordiality and no man can wish for greater friendship and for more sincere friends than the peoples of Yugoslavia."

The prime minister of Zimbabwe went on to express satisfaction at the fact that he will have an opportunity to speak at the Sixth UNCTAD Session. He added that the holding of the Sixth UNCTAD Session is of great significance for the entire world because it coincides with a major economic crisis. Mugabe recalled that it is very significant that the Sixth UNCTAD Session should be taking place in Yugoslavia, a country which for decades has been struggling for more equitable international relations.

"Yugoslavia is a country," Mugabe said, "which is struggling for justice and for an improvement in man's living conditions and for the settlement of his problems." Stressing that Yugoslavia had gone into battle under President Tito's leadership to eliminate economic injustice in the world, Prime Minister Mugabe stressed in addition to political freedoms mankind needs economic freedoms and that the two are interdependent.

He went on to point out the untenability of the disparity in development and existing injustice in relations between developed and developing countries. In this connection he stressed that the world faces problems such as famine, poverty, disease, illiteracy, underdevelopment, and so forth and that they all call for fresh efforts if these tribulations are to be eliminated.

Mugabe went on to express the conviction that his government will continue to struggle to realize national unity in Zimbabwe as the only way to strengthen the independence of the country.

Dwelling on the situation in southern Africa, Mugabe said: "No destabilizing threats from the racist regime of South Africa, which are based on the policy of apartheid, will be able to turn us away from our road and the fundamental principles of the policy which we have formulated. We have achieved significant results along with the great sacrifices which we have made."

Mugabe also pointed out Yugoslavia's support for strengthening not only Zimbabwe's independent position, but African independence in general.

He stressed that his government regards the policy of apartheid as inhuman. Israel's actions toward the Palestinian people are likewise inhuman. "Zimbabwe offers its broadest support to the struggle of the Palestinian people for independence, as it also does to the people of South Africa," Mugabe said.

In conclusion he stressed that within the framework of its activity and together with the other nonaligned countries, Zimbabwe supports peace and security in the world. Prime Minister Mugabe underlined once again that Zimbabwe will continue to cooperate with Yugoslavia on the international plane to achieve full security, peace, and more just international relations.

Zarkovic Receives Colombia's Lloreda

AU161538 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 15 Jun 83 p 7

[Text] Vidoje Zarbovic, vice president of the SFRY Presidency, received Dr Rodrigo Lloreda Caicedo, minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Colombia, at the Palace of the Federation yesterday. The friendly talks touched on the possibilities for further promoting political and economic relations between the two countries, as well as on some international issues.

Special attention was attached to the Sixth UNCTAD meeting and to the ways of overcoming the world economic crisis.

Report on Other Meetings

LD110023 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2103 GMT 10 Jun 83

[Excerpts] Belgrade, June 10 (TANJUG) -- Top Yugoslav officials had a number of contacts in Belgrade today, Friday, with ranking foreign guests staying in the Yugoslav capital in connection with the 6th UNCTAD Session.

Paramount in the contacts was the strengthening of cooperation between Yugoslavia and the respective countries and the Belgrade UNCTAD.

Presidency of Yugoslavia President Mika Spiljak conferred with Romanian State Council Vice-President Manea Manescu on bilateral cooperation and the UNCTAD session. Possibilities exist, it was mutually assessed, for further strengthening bilateral cooperation particularly economic. Spiljak and Manescu noted that the two countries hold identical views at the 6th UNCTAD and stated hope in a positive outcome of the Belgrade conference.

Yugoslav Premier Milka Planinc also conferred with Manescu today. The two sides underlined the successful development of friendly relations and cooperation between Yugoslavia and Romania. They devoted special attention to the major issues on the agenda of the 6th UNCTAD.

Spiljak today received French Finance Minister Jacques Delors. The promotion of bilateral cooperation and the forthcoming visit to Yugoslavia of French President Francois Mitterrand were discussed. Spiljak and Delors expressed the hope that the 6th UNCTAD would contribute to solving the world economic problems particularly to improving the position of the developing countries.

Delors was today received also by Yugoslav Vice Premier Zvone Dragan. During the ensuing talk views were exchanged on bilateral economic cooperation and topical international economic questions.

Yugoslav Prime Minister Milka Planinc and China's Vice-Premier Yao Yilin, in their cordial talk today, favourably assessed the development of friendly relations and cooperation between their two countries. Readiness was confirmed by both sides for the further consolidation of this cooperation especially in the field of economy. The two sides exchanged data on the current [word indistinct] and on the current questions of socio-economic development in Yugoslavia and China.

The Yugoslav prime minister also received the director general of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), Arthur Dunkel, who took part in UNCTAD Six. Dunkel assessed as very positive the cooperation between Yugoslavia and GATT, and this country's endeavour for unimpeded development and strengthening of world trade.

Yugoslav Vice-Premier Zvone Dragan had a talk with Indian Trade Minister V.P. Singh about the current questions in the two friendly and nonaligned countries' economic cooperation. Dragan and Singh considered the further steps for the enforcement of the recently extended agreement on tripartite economic cooperation among Yugoslavia, India, and Egypt. They also discussed the current international economic relations.

Member of the Yugoslav Government and Trade Minister Milenko Bojanic and Swedish Foreign Trade Minister M. Hellstrom reviewed certain questions in the current commodity exchange and the possibilities of joint production by Yugoslav and Swedish enterprises.

POLITIKA REVIEWS ALBANIAN WOMEN'S CONGRESS

AU151652 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 10 Jun 83 p 4

[Text] The congress of the Albanian Women's Union -- according to reports from Tirana on this recent meeting in the town of Durres -- has been held in order to express gratitude to Enver Hoxha for all he has done for women and, in accordance with his teaching on "communist education," to provide a new impetus for hatred of Yugoslavia. The delegates performed both tasks "in an atmosphere of revolutionary delight and optimism" and with shouts, applause, and ovations, as was expected of them.

Territorial Pretensions Again

The inspiration for an outflow of hatred toward Yugoslavia was also provided by the two introductory speeches: greetings by P. Miska, member of the AWP Central Committee Politburo, and the report by L. Rexha, president of the union, as well as Enver Hoxha's presence. Concern was again expressed for the "protection of the rights of Albanian brothers" from "great Serbian chauvinistic intimidation" in Kosovo, Macedonia, and Montenegro, and from the "cruel chauvinistic action of the Yugoslav leadership." Territorial pretensions toward "Albanian territories" in Yugoslavia were revived again, and irredentist requests that "Kosovo be given the status of a republic" were supported.

"In the Dazzling Light of the Vigilant Eye of Albanians"

His teaching, it was said at the congress, helps women remain "always revolutionarily vigilant" so that neither the internal nor external enemy "ever catches them off guard." Old women explained that E. Hoxha's "proletarian ideology rejuvenates them," and that his concern and love "fires up the energy of girls and women."

"The party and Hoxha's teaching" were thanked for the fact that women can buy the "necessary goods" in stores, eat in "collective dining halls" and -- being fully emancipated -- devote themselves to work and childbearing in the "joy of life" and "in the dazzling light of the vigilant eye of Albanians."

A delegate confirmed that no one disturbs their unlimited work and childbearing by saying that there are quite a few women who "fulfilled 300 and some even 400 working days" last year [last figure as published] and that they gave birth to from 6 to 13 children. "It is difficult to find a man who can realize the strength that women possess," she cried. These are not the "conditions of slavery" in which women live in bourgeois and revisionist countries "of all hues."

Such "revolutionary work" inspired by E. Hoxha's teaching "beautifies our mountains, makes our tables more bountiful, and helps our children grow faster," one of the participants in the congress explained, adding that women love their homeland "more than they love their own children." Such a "new woman of our society is the mirror of Socialist Albania," cried the president of the union; therefore, no one has any reason not to believe that that society and the mirror are what they really are.

Appraising the work of the congress, ZERI I POPULLIT says that women "pledged" to Enver Hoxha that they will bring up their "sons and daughers" in the spirit of hatred against "enemies." A delegate revealed that the "great teacher" thinks that those enemies are primarily Serbs and Montenegrins, saying that "Serbs, Montenegrins, and German Nazis killed and slaughtered" Albanians in the Malesia [Highlands].

She could most easily find her racist [as published] feeling in E. Hoxha's teaching and in "The Titoites," his latest book. "Titoites, who always wanted to eat us alive," were told that they should know that Albanians "never let their guns out of their hands." Messages of hatred and threats to Serbs and Montenegrins, this time not only to "chauvinists" in their ranks, were also sent from the congress restrum to "Kosovo mothers" in the spirit of E. Hoxha's "Communist education."

Taking their vows in the name of such hatred, many delegates "did not know how to express the great joy and love" toward E. Hoxha, "who is," as one of them put it, "always in our hearts," as well as "in the hearts of all Albanian women." One can only suppose how he felt when Nushe Hoxha (the last name is probably coincidence) cried: "May the most worthy son of our hearts, Comrade Enver Hoxha, live as long as the Albanian mountains." Radio Tirana reported that frenetic applause and shouting broke out at that moment.

EMIGRANTS SPEAK ABOUT ALBANIAN CONDITIONS

LD161331 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0115 GMT 16 Jun 83

[Text] Belgrade, June 16 (TANJUG) -- If I now returned to Albania, at least 25 years of hard labour, or execution would await me, said Skender Papdeja (43), an Albanian who recently fled from Albania to Yugoslavia with his younger brother, mother and 4 other compatriots.

This group of emigrants have stirring testimonies of the difficult living conditions in Albania in a programme of the Pristina, Yugoslav Province of Kosovo, television.

-- We decided to escape, said Binak Papdeia (28), and if we succeed all is well, if not, let them at least shoot us. It is better to be dead than to live as we lived there.

-- I did the hardest jobs in a cooperative and I had no use of the night school I had finished, because I could find no other job. It is impossible to live on the minimum earnings we are getting at the cooperative, so that the peasants are compelled to steal corn and other products, and some people from my village, who have been caught, were condemned to 10 to 15 years in prison, said Selma Rexha (19).

Families expecting to be visited by relatives from abroad are warned not to utter any grievances in front of their guests. They received additional food rations from the authorities in order to be able to show their guests how well off they are, but these extras will have to be repaid later when the show's over, said Rexha.

The Army is discontented and tired, there is constant talk of Yugoslavia attacking Albania, pillboxes are all over the place and the entire budget is spent on defence. There's no unity in the Army and officers are not issuing whole rations to the troops, keeping tins and other provisions for their families, said Rexha and Riza Paja (43).

They said alleged propaganda activity was punishable with the harshest sentence, which means being locked up underground for 20 years. A man from my village got 10 years for listening to Radio Pristina plus another 15 years while in jail, said Paja.

Enver Hoxha keeps talking of the dictatorship of the proletariat but does not say that it is actually the dictatorship of his clique. Proletarians there have nothing but picks and shovels in their hands and wield them twelve to fourteen hours a day, Papdeja and Rexha said.

The people in Albania know the whole truth about the murder of Mehmet Shehu and know that many innocent patriots were executed. Many young men break into depots and seize arms, they do not spare their lives in fighting security organs. There is a growing number of such cases, the two emigrants say.

I have now personally seen that everything they say in Albania about the Albanian nationality in Yugoslavia allegedly having no rights and administration being entirely in Serbian and Montenegrin hands -- is a lie, says Aslan Jaku (18). There is a considerable abundance in villages in Kosovo, there is real freedom, people own cars and agricultural machines, and administration is in the Albanian language, he adds.

SPOKESMAN LAUDS OAU RESOLUTION ON SAHARA ISSUE

LD162056 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1730 GMT 16 Jun 83

[Text] Belgrade, June 16 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia has always proceeded from its principled position of supporting the right to self-determination of the people of West Sahara and has called consistently for this problem to be settled in accordance with decisions of the OAU and non-aligned meetings, and resolutions of the United Nations. This statement was made by spokesman of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs Svetislav Vujovic at a press conference in Belgrade today (Thursday). It is in this sense that Yugoslavia assesses the resolution of the just closed OAU summit as a new positive step towards definitive solution of the Saharan problem, which would doubtless have a favourable effect on relations both in the region and farther afield Vujovic said.

BORBA EXAMINES STRIKES IN SOCIALIST COUNTRIES

AU161515 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 11/12 Jun 83 p 2

[Vojislava Vignjevic report]

[Excerpts] In the early days of socialist development, people lived in the belief that strikes belong to the past, that they are a remnant of the bourgeois capitalist society. However, recent events, whether we want to state it publicly or not, contradict these attitudes. It is certain that both the present and future will more and more bring to light and pose the key question: Strikes under socialism -- why?

During 3 evenings participants in the series of talks at the public discussion forum in the Youth Hall organized by the Center for Ideological Work of the Belgrade Youth Federation Organization tried to answer this question, and not only this, but, to be more accurate, two more questions: spontaneity, power or powerlessness of the workers class and strikes under modern capitalism.

Illusion That There Are No Conflicts

We should now return to the question, certainly the most interesting one, which was discussed on Thursday at the end of the series. It should be said first of all -- and this is what the discussion also proceeded from -- that socialist society, being a clas society, is a society of contradictions.

Why? This was best explained by Voja Stanovcic, who said that in most socialist countries strikes are not discussed because of the illusion of a society without conflicts in which everything is accomplished with the act of revolution.

According to him, the illusion would not have lasted so long if had it not been for authoritarianism and strong coercion in socialism. However, there are strikes, but no data about them. There are strikes in Poland (from time to time, something about them comes to light), in Romania, and, of course, in other countries. So they happen: overt, demonstrative, and covert....

The latter are far less pleasant, but also very widespread, especially in socialism. This is why: frequent absenteeism, the slowdown of production process, increased waste, and the fluctuation of labor -- which is very widespread in the Soviet Union, for instance, so that workers "keep moving from one enterprise to another, working negligently and without exerting much effort," -- are the great disease from which the socialism of today suffers. These phenomena, as Stanovcic puts it, cannot be studied reliably and the "stage of workers' dissatisfaction" cannot be determined more precisely. However, we are witnessing the growth of these silent and invisible conflicts into wide-ranging ones (Hungary, Poland, Czechoslovakia, China).

Stanovcic says the following about the reasons for these conflicts: Since the October Revolution, socialism has been deficient in the democracy it has given to workers; the lack of democracy is one of the greatest diseases of socialism.... It is now, in fact, in a phase when it cannot solve the economic contradictions from which the workers' dissatisfaction originates exactly for the aforementioned reason to which Marx and Engels, in their vision of socialism, attached great significance.

Lidija Grgurevic Mohar presented data, the results of interesting research conducted by the Republican Council of Slovene Trade Unions. According to it, through the end of May of this year, there have been 61 strikes in this republic in which about 3,760 people participated. This is a very large number when compared to the average annual number of participants in strikes in previous years, which was about 3,000. Strikes last from 1 hour to 7 days and the most frequent reason for going on strike is personal income.

Ivan Jakopovic from the Republican Council of Trade Unions of Croatia says that from 1978 to 1981 there were 183 strikes in this republic, mostly by metal, textile, and construction workers. He also said that after 71 percent of these strikes, the situation improved.

The longest strike in our country lasted 18 days, says Milan Jovicic of the Yugoslav Trade Unions Federation, and about 11,000 workers participated in strikes in our country last year.

ASSEMBLY DEFENSE COMMITTEE ADOPTS REPORT

LD162044 Belgrade TANUUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1227 GMT 16 Jun 83

[Text] Belgrade, 16 Jun (TANJUG) -- Organizational cadre, and material preparedness of the Federal Secretariat for National Defense is at such a level that it enables the successful realization of all tasks and other duties falling within its jurisdiction. In spite of this, Colonel General Dane Petovski, deputy federal secretary of national defense, stressed at today's session of the SFRY Assembly Federal Chamber National Defense Committee, necessary measures have been taken in the Federal Secretariat for National Defense to find solutions that will make the present organization even more efficient, rational and economical.

Addressing this Committee on the occasion of the adoption of a report on the work of the Federal Secretariat for National Defense and on the implementation of the tasks and financial plan program of the Yugoslav People's Army for last year, Petkovski recalled the fact that resources earmarked for financing the Yugoslav People's Army in 1982 were lower than the figure laid down in the social plan and federal budget.

However, in spite of difficulties, Petkovski said, all tasks have been achieved successfully and with full responsibility.

In realizing the concept of all-people's defense and social self-protection, Petkovski stressed, significant results have been achieved. This system is organizationally more sophisticated, its material base has been strengthened, and it has been technically modernized, while significant results have also been achieved in training all structures of the protection system. This has confirmed the view that defense and self-protection are indivisible social functions.

Adopting the said reports, delegates of the SFRY Assembly National Defense Committee stressed that basic tasks and aims stemming from the development plan of the Yugoslav People's Army until 1985 are in essence being implemented successfully. Great efforts have been made in the Yugoslav People's Army to increase combat readiness in our Army's units and institutions.

The session also stated that it is necessary to make further efforts to stimulate the development of scientific and research work for defense needs and to ensure -- to the extent possible -- that our country's Armed Forces are supplied with domestically produced arms and equipment.

BRIEFS

CHINESE JOURNALISTS -- Novi Sad, 14 Jun (TANJUG) -- A delegation of the Chinese Journalists' Association led by Shi Ximin [name as received], member of the Council of the Journalists' Association and director for journalism of the Academy of Social Sciences, is paying a 3-day visit to Vojvodina. Members of the delegation were received today by Radoman Perkovic, member of the Vojvodina Executive Council and president of the Provincial Committee for Information. The Chinese journalists also had talks with representatives of the Vojvodina Journalists' Society. They plan to visit Novi Sad radio and television. [Summary] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1534 GMT 14 Jun 83 LD]

MACEDONIAN SAWP ELECTIONS -- Skopje, 14 Jun (TANJUG) -- At today's session of the Republican Conference of the Macedonian SAWP, Uros Andreevski was elected president of the Republican Conference for the next 1 year term of office. Anica Dzadzu was reelected president of the Conference for Social Position and Activity of Macedonian Women. Her term of office will also be 1 year. [Summary] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1101 GMT 14 Jun 83 LD]